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The Bombay Chronicle

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The Bombay Chronicle

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Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
11th July.	MALWA *	—	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA	—	16,100
25th ,,	MALOJA x		20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA	—	7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK	— MANTUA *	10,902
15th ,,	DELTA *	—	7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK	— NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA	—	10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA		
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK	— MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th ,,	CHINA	—	7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK	— MOOLTAN x...	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI	—	16,100
21st ,,	RAZMAK	— MALWA * —	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI	—	16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK	— MALOJA x —	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	—	11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK	— MANTUA * —	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA	—	16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK	— NALDERA x...	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA	—	8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK	— MOREA * —	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI	—	16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK	— NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI	—	16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK	— MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND.	—	11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	— MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA	—	16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK	— MALWA *	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	— MALOJA x	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI	—	16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK	— MANTUA*	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI	—	16,100
31st ,,	CHINA†	—	7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	— NALDERA x	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	—	11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK	— MOREA*	10,918
24th ,,	RANPURA	—	16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	— NARKUNDAx	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,100

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—
1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 72, ,, 62, & ,, 55,
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ,, 50, ,, ,, 48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China.' on the 31st March 1926.
SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS
First saloon "A" return tickets at special reduced rates are available by any sailing during the period commencing from Bombay on the 20th June and terminating by the New s.s. "RANPURA" due Bombay on the 11th September. The rates are as follows :—
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To London and back via Marseilles, including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions, £120.
To Marseilles and back, £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
16th July	DOMALA — —	8,441
17th Sept.	WARFIELD* — —	6,060
29th Oct.	NIRVANA * —	6,021
12th Nov.	MANDALA — —	8,246
26th ,,	DUMANA — —	8,427

* Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
8th July	SICILIA —	6,813	DONGOLA
9th ,,	MACEDONIA —	11,089	
12th ,,	KIDDERPORE	*5,334	
21st ,,	JEYPORE* ...	5,318	
4th Aug.	NAGPORE * ...	5,283	
7th ,,	NARKUNDA —	16,227	
1st Sept.	SOUDAN —	6,696	CATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA —	6,813	MALOJA
13th Oct.	DELTA —	8,097	NALDERA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN —	6,696	NARKUNDA

*Cargo vessels only; proceed to Japan via Singapore

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamer.	Destination.
8th July	KAROA ...	East & S. Africa.
8th ,,	BARODA —	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports
9th ,,	VITA*	Busreh via Karachi.

*This sailing on Thursday takes the place of the usual Friday sailing.
The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on SATURDAYS and MONDAYS have now been suspended until September, but steamers will leave for Karachi on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS as usual.
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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
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REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th June	15th July
Toyooka Maru	S. Enya	7098	17th July	29th July
Muroran Maru	S. Hirai	5374	27th July	10th Aug
*Tamba Maru	J: Fujisawa	5845	15th Aug.	29th Aug

*Passengers Steamers.

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Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	355	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	170

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Steamer.	Commander.	Tons:	rrival.	Departure.
Honolulu Maru.	G. Fujita	5750	1 July	9 July
Argun Maru	T. Inoue	6609	11 July	24 July
Hamburg Maru.	K. Orihara	5220	26 July	9 Aug.

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No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The genuine public are requested to give us a trial.

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her an advertising physician nor a doctor of medi- rdinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately kdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the ans whose grandiloquent advertisements resounded er world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappoint- e in the face wherever I looked until I began to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to under- tion with my employment a very dreary journey dotted over with short breaks in the way, took ys to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan- Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two viously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the ture of my illness in such a loving tone that I was coaxed to a reluctant exposure of my long-hidden secret.

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions nd in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and egetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

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Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that ad made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as he only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by irtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my enefactor so very kindly exercised over me I was obliged to bserve the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course f treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my eranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission here I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine pon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy r all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical ebility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised his medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses f its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

PRICE	Rs.	
1 Phial of liniment	2-8	excluding postal ex-
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Price 1 full box containing 1 phial of liniment and three oxes of Pills Rs. 7; Rs. 9 for foreign including transit expenses.

Nervous weakness can be cured by one full box containing 3 boxes of pills and 1 phial of liniment but an ordinary debility can be rectified by 1 phial of liniment and 2 boxes of pills which contain 28 doses for 14 days.

The medicine is absolutely free from all Poisonous or Mercurial elements and will cause no skin eruption to appear on the place massaged.

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DEAR SIR,

Your medicine has given me relief, so kindly send me the same at your earliest convenience and oblige.

ABDUL MAJID,
C/o Northern India Timber Syndicate, Lahore.

DEAR SIR,

Your medicine has given me hope. Would you please send me another complete Box by V.P.P. to the following address.

S. PARTHASARADHY IYENGAR.

SHEIKH GHULAM AHMED ESQ., LAHORE.

Dear Sir,

I received your pills and liniments some months back and used them according to your instructions for full 21 days. Now I beg to suggest as under. I feel highly thankful and beg liberty to express my unbounded gratitude for the wonderful result produced by your medicines. It is a great boon for the suffering generation and generally upon the humanity. Really you cannot serve better the Almighty God and the Revered Hermit than by given wide publication of the medicines and by freely supplying it to all at your cost price only. The good effects of the medicines was experienced on the third day of its use. But the after-effects are marvellous and lasting. Now you will be pleased to send me the same 3 phials of pills and one bottle of liniment by V. P. P. for a friend of mine and oblige.

CHANDAN LAL SHANKER LAL,
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BOMBAY RENT ACTS.

DR. VELKAR'S AND MR. BAPTISTA'S DISSENTING MINUTES.

The following minutes of dissent have been attached by Dr. M. B. Velkar, and Mr. Baptista to the Report of the Select Committee of the Bombay Legislative Council on the Bill further to amend the Bombay Rent Acts:—

DR. VELKAR'S MINUTE.

I regret cannot agree with the majority report of the Select Committee. That the report should be in the form submitted by the Select Committee is not at all surprising since nothing better could be expected of a Committee constituted as it was with the thumping majority of the champions of the vested interests. The Rent Bill as it stood was defective and the Select Committee with its distinct capitalist majority has accomplished the task of aggravating the defectiveness and incompleteness of the Bill in question as regards one provision thereof and leaving unaltered some other equally objectionable provisions. For instance, the period of extension of the Bombay Rent Acts as proposed by the Honourable General Member himself in his Bill is three years, that is, till 1928 and yet the Select Committee by a majority of only two votes has decided that it should be no more than two years, that is, till 1927. The popular voice seems to have utterly failed to influence the minds of the capitalist members of the Select Committee since the people expected that the restrictive measure would be allowed to remain on the statute book until the supply of houses overtook the demand and asked for the further extension of the Act for at least a period of five years, that is, uptil the end of 1930. I wish the Select Committee had at least stuck to the three years proposal in the original Bill.

Another grave defect which required to be radically changed is left to stand, as it is, absolutely unaltered, namely, the limit of rental control which is fixed at Rs. 85 in the Bill.

To my mind the restriction is arbitrary and fantastic. I do not see, on what presumption the limit is laid at Rs. 85 per month. Owing to exceptional conditions there are tenants compelled to pay more than that amount while their earnings are below Rs. 250 per month. The Rent Act to be effective and beneficial should at least protect the middle classes in the city upon whom the load of combined taxation weighs heavy. I would favour the continuation of the Rent Acts without any qualification. Empty premises in the fashionable quarters of the Ballard Estate do not give us a true measure of the scarcity of the habitable accommodation in the city. If, however, the Government are not disposed to lengthen the life of the Rent Acts equally on all premises by the amending bill, they should at least consider the enlargement of control to cover premises paying a rental of Rs. 200 per mensem. In Calcutta all tenants paying Rs. 250 per month are protected and I think Rs. 200 as suggested by some members in the Select Committee is a modest recommendation which the Council should accept.

EXCESSIVE ADVANTAGES TO LANDLORDS

Then again no alteration whatever is made in the percentage of increases in the rent within the limit of Rs. 85 proposed to be allowed to the landlords by the Bill. To my mind the landlord is given excessive advantages through the increases legalised in the draft bill and approved of by the Select Committee. As the scheduled increases of rent occur from 1926 to 1928 there ought to be according to the framers of the Bill a corresponding rise in the earnings of each worker to cope with the enhancement. I wonder if there would be such a progressive yearly increase in the earnings of the tenants as is avowedly supposed by the framers of the Bill. I therefore ask on what principle has the annual increase of 10 per cent. as suggested in the Bill and approved of by the Select Committee been introduced. It is conveniently forgotten that during the last seven years that the Rent Acts have remained in operation in Bombay, the landlords have pocketed the increases twice given to them amounting in all to 33 1/3 per cent. This fact has to be borne in mid by the Council before allowing any increase in the present rents. If at all any increase is decided upon, it should be 10 per cent. for the period of extension and not the progressive annual increase on a sliding scale as suggested in the Bill.

Similarly for *Schedule B* I am against any increase at all, since the landlords of what are called "new premises" that is the premises that have been "first let" after January 1916—had their own choice of tenants and a free will in the matter of fixing rents; and I really do not understand why they should be given such enormous increases. But, if at all any increase is to be given, it should be 5 per cent. for the period of extension. I am also of opinion that clause 4 (4) in the Bill will give a new weapon in the hands of capitalist landlords to break the backs of their employees who may have gone on strike for the settlement of their just grievance by successfully asking them to vacate their premises through the operation of this clause. The clause ought to be so modified that its provisions should not take effect for two months if there is a dismissal of

dissent by Mr. J. Baptista, M. L. C.:—

I admit there are slight changes made in the minor and less important provisions of the Bill, which, though welcome, are not of prime importance. I am sorry by note that all the amendments submitted by some of us in the interests of the tenants were summarily and unceremoniously rejected by the capitalist majority in the Select Committee.

I am also of opinion that in the definition of "Dwelling Houses" should also be included the following so that the following, Charitbale Institutions should also come under the operation of the provision of the present Bills:—

Schools, Hospitals, Free Nursing Homes,

An amendment was moved in the Select Committee but was unfortunately thrown out. To my mind protection ought to be given to all institutions whose objelt is to give relief to the people by way of education medical relief, etc.

MR. BAPTISTA DISSENTING MINUTE

The following is the text of the minute of dissent by Mr. J. Baptista, M. L. C.:—

I am sorry to say that the Bill is not convinced in the right spirit. The official spirit at the bottom of the Bill is revealed by the reduction of the period during which the Bill is to be in force when it passes into an Act from 31st December 1928 to 31st December 1927 by the official vote at the meeting of the Select Committee. In my opinion it is a misnomer to call this Bill a War Restrction Bill. The additional percentage which the Schedules allow has made it plain that the restrictins have practically vanished with the war.

I apprehend that the provisions concerning the termination of the tenancy will place an additional weapon of oppression into the hands of the more hard-hearted employers of labour in Bombay. They will in future employ it with greater force than they have in the past for the purpose of breaking the back of a strike by turning the strikers out of their tenements into the street and thereby inflicting hardship on the wife and children of the striker.

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(14)

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the arvertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

COUNSEL requires chambers in Solicitor's Office. Apply Box No. 863, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1394

SITUATIONS WANTED.

PROFESSIONAL JOURNALIST desires SITUATION in English Newspaper Office. FIRST-CLASS Honours Graduate, knowing Hindi, Bengali, Marathi, Gujarati. TRAVELLED throughout India Apply Post Box 2137, Bombay.
B R1391

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

AIRY and convenient OFFICES in the Union Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, at reduced rents. Lift available.
C23641

OFFICE—On the third floor in Nanjee Building, 17, Elphinstone Circle, clean, well ventilated, commanding excellent view. Lift. Rent Rs. 110. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE.
C R1400

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

STAMPS—Five Indian High Value provisionals complete mint set, Rs. 10-8, 4 Afghanistan Parcel 1921 complete (catalogued 15 shillings) Rs. 3/4, Afghanistan 1909 official red (catalogued 30 shillings Rs. 3-15, unused. Price lists free. PETER DE SOUZA, Jhansi.
L R1398

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SPACIOUS BUILDING in Fort, near Victoria Terminus, General Post Office and Docks excellent situation. Apply Box No. 864 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
G R1395

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

MANGO AND LICHIE FRUIT.

BIG size Rose-scented Lichies 400 Rs. 4/-, 800 Rs. 7/8/- Bombay Langra Mangoes 100 Rs. 15/-. Packing freight extra. Price with order. Send one anna stamp for a catalogue of mangoes and lichies grafts SUPERINTENDENT, Estate Garden, Darbhanga.
F 23441

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS fresh and Dry of Special Quality are always supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.
R1327

QUETTA LOVELY PEACHES.—Six pounds 10. Delivery Free end July. Picking packing scientific. Quality finest. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.
F R1349

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

CHANDLER, 6 cylinder, 5 seater for sale. Good running order. Fast and lively engine. Tyres nearly new. Rs. 1,000. Box No. 840, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
JA 23661

FINANCIAL.

WILL any philanthropic person or Institute supply Rs. 600. Writer holding good position but temporarily in distress. Repaid within one year with interest. Please communicate Box No 865, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1399

PROFESSION

DEPORT YOUR WORRIES!—1. The worries and anxieties those you possess. when and how they can be removed, we tell you accurately correct!! 2, Send your birth date and time with one rupee note or M. O. Rs. 3, 5, and more will bring you more detail particulars with dates and events. 3. When birth date and time not known, mention time of writing. 4. Our forecasts in all matters Mahatma Gandhi's release, lately Mumtaz affair. Gwalior Maharaja's Longevity American earthquake etc., turned wonderfully correct TRY Yourself THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL & STATISTICAL BUREAU, INDORE
P R1386

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy.) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia, (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS,

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All protographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications, are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 8th day of July 1925, Dividend for the half year ended 31st March 1925, at the rate of Rs. 25/- per Share (free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12/14, Outram Road, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 10th day of July, 1925, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 25th day of June 1925.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LIMITED.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents
Bombay, 8th July, 1925
23645

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 8th day of July 1925, Dividend for the year ended 31st March 1925, at the rate of Rs. 15/- per Share (free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12/14, Outram Road, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 10th day of July, 1925, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 25th day of June, 1925.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LIMITED.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 8th July, 1925.
23646

THE CRESCENT MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 8th day of July 1925, Dividend for the half year ended 31st March 1925, at the rate of Rs. 6/- per Share (free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12/14, Outram Road, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 10th day of July, 1925, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 25th day of June, 1925.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LIMITED.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 8th July, 1925.
23647

THE PEARL MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 8th day of July 1925, a Dividend for the half year ended 31st March 1925, at the rate of Rs. 12/- per Share (free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12/14, Outram Road, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 10th day of July, 1925, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 25th day of June, 1925.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LIMITED.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 8th July, 1925.
23648

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

JAMSHEDPUR TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

THE SESSION commences on November 1st. A combined theoretical and practical three years' Course as given in the Institute and the Works in the Metallurgy of Iron and Steel. During the training each student is allowed a monthly stipend of Rs. 60 to defray expenses. On completing the course successful students may be required to enter into an agreement to serve the Tata Iron and Steel Company for 5 years and in that case are given a position in the Works on a salary of not less than Rs. 200 per month.

Minimum entrance qualification is the Intermediate Science or Engineering of a recognised University and the subjects passed must include Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics. Candidates must be under 22 years of age and must be of sturdy physique.

Enquiries should be made before August 31st to the Director, Technical Institute, Jamshedpur, B. N. Railway, through the Principal of the Candidate's College, stating—Age, Province, Weight in lbs., Height, Chest Measurements, Qualifications, mentioning subjects passed and division and enclosing copies of certificates and a registration fee of Re. 1.

23640

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Interim Dividends have been declared namely:—

Rs. 150, per share on 100 Original shares of Rs. 2,500 each.

Rs. 7/8, per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125, each.

Rs 3, per share on 83,990 shares of Rs. 125, each (Rs. 50 paid up).

The above Interim Dividends are payable on and after 3rd August to shareholders whose names are on the register on 13th July, 1925, on presentation of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 14th July to 25th July, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
WALLACE AND CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
C23650

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

IN continuation of my advertisement of the 27th and 29th June, 1925, for Indian Signallers, as all vacancies have now been filled up no more applications will be considered.

D. A. FENTON.
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.
C23642

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the materials of the two sheds built of corrugated iron sheets standing on plots Nos. 67, 68 and 70 of the Development Directorate Suburban Scheme No. VIII (Chapel Road-Bandra) subject to the following conditions:—

1. That the tender shall be addressed to the undersigned accompanied by the receipt of the Audit and Accounts Officer, Bombay Development Scheme for Rs. 500 to be paid as deposit.
2. That the balance of the purchase price shall be paid within one week after the acceptance of the offer is communicated to the successful tenderer failing which the amount deposited under condition 1 will be forfeited to the Development Department and the right will be sold to any other person without further reference to the said successful tenderer.
3. That the materials of the stables shall be removed within two months of the acceptance of the offer by the Development Department, failing which the materials will be forfeited to the Department.
4. That the tender will be accepted subject to the approval of the Director of Development.
5. That the Director does not bind himself to accept any of the tenders nor to assign any reasons for not accepting them.
6. Tenders received, on or after the 25th July, 1925, will not be accepted.

Forms of tender can be had in the office of the undersigned.

W. J NEWLAND,
Ag. Land Manager.
Development Directorate.
Old Custom House Yard.
Fort, Bombay, July, 1925.
23637

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 698 of 1925.

Re: MANEKLAL NATHALAL and MOHANLAL NATHALAL, carrying on business in Bombay near Madhavbagh, outside the Fort of Bombay in the name Style and firm of Mohanlal Manekkal and who carried on business in the name of Kapadia Brothers as Cloth Merchants also at Madhavbagh ..... Adjudged Insolvents.

Exparte: Messrs. NOWLAJI VARDHAJI, a firm: ... Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed MANEKLAL NATHALAL and MOHANLAL NATHALAL have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 4th day of June, 1925.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court.
Bombay, this 8th July, 1925.
C23649

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GULAM HUSSEIN SHAIK ABDUL KAYUM and ESSAKBHAI SHAIK ABUL KAYUM. of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby reuired to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 40-42. Najafee Building. Nanabhai Lane, Fort. Bombay. within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and other structures standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Dhanji Doongeria Street in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 193 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1384, Cadastral Survey No. 1346, of Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 684 and Street No. 89-91 and bounded as follows. that is to say, on or towards the East by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by Dhanji Doongeria Street. on or towards the North by the house of Sorabji Nusserwanji Arsiwalla and on or towards the South by the house of Maneckji Dadabhai Chowna.

Dated this 7th day of July, 1925.,
THAKORDAS & DARU.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C23643

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT APOLLO BUNDER KNOWN AS "SUNNY HOUSE" OPPOSITE THE TAJMAHAL HOTEL

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys, for the surviving Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Jehangir Cursetji Ghadiali Messrs. BENNETT & CO will sell by Public Auction on the premises on THURSDAY, the 30th instant at 4/30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned immoveable property in pursuance of the power of sale given to the Mortgagee by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th day of January, 1921, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the surviving Mortgagee and others of the other part and by a Deed of Further Charge, dated the 4th day of November, 1922, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee and another of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Apollo Reclamation in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 650 5/9 square yards and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the North by the land belonging to the said Trustees in the occupation of John Albert Grant on the South by Mandlik Road, on the East by Mereweather Road, on the West by the land belonging to the said Trustees leased to Nanabhai Nusserwanji Saher which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 9560 and are situated in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 879 (4) B and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 407 Colaba Division.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla. Attorneys for the surviving Mortgagee at their office at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
PRESENTS

WARNER BROS
Classic of the Screen
WHERE the NORTH BEGINS
FEATURING THE FAMOUS POLICE DOG HERO
RIN-TIN-TIN
DIRECTED BY
CHET FRANKLIN
A VITAL, VIRILE STORY OF LIFE IN THE GREAT NORTHLAND

'Taking a Chance'
PATHE GAZETTE
SHOWING ALL THIS WEEK
AT 6, 8 and 10 P.M.
POPULAR PRICES.

Cinema Majestic.
Presents THIS WEEK
THE FIRST COLOURED FILM
Supplied by Messrs. PATEL Bros
SULTANESS OF LOVE
Time and Rates as Usual.

THE PEOPLE.
(A New venture in journalism)
Editor:
LALA LAJPAT RAI.
Wonderful response from readers and advertisers.
The first issue has been published !
It contains special articles from:
C. F. ANDREWS, Esq.,
BENOY KUMAR SARKAR Esq.,
J. T. SUNDERLAND, Esq.
LALA LAJPAT RAI besides two special articles on "The Gurudwara Bill" and "Sikhs and Hindus," begins an illuminating series on "The clash of creeds."
BOOK REVIEWS A SPECIAL FEATURE.
Other interesting and instructive articles.
The First issue will convince you ! and every issue will be of the same high level and will be indispensable to every educated citizen. Therefore become a subscriber to day and have your own complete file.
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

	In Lahore	Mofussil.
Annual	Rs. 7/-	Rs. 8/-
Half yearly	Rs. 4/-	Rs. 4/8/-
Quarterly	Rs. 2/4/-	Rs. 2/8/-

SINGLE COPY: 3 ANNAS
From the first issue 'The People' has become popular with advertisers.
Write to-day for Rates of Advertisement.
AGENTS WANTED in all places.
Further particulars from.—
The MANAGER, 'The PEOPLE.'
12, Court Street, LAHORE.

MYSORE PIG IRON.
Pig Iron made at Bhadravati (Mysore State) is the purest and strongest iron yet made in India, because charcoal is used as fuel. Apply SALES OFFICER, MYSORE IRON WORKS, 1st Floor, Rustom Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, July 8.

A further advance of 33 to 38 points in New York futures has been reported today. The market improved on trade and speculative buying and short covering. Liverpool has been reported 17 to 22 points higher. The market advanced on some buying.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 7th instant as under:—

"Speculators are the principal buyers. Crop prospects are improving. Think it is a sale on any advance."

Messrs. Breul and Co., have received the following cable dated 7th instant (5-4 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Market steady. Very little doing awaiting developments in the Cotton belt. Have no decided opinion at the moment."

Weather reports from America are of a conflicting nature. Personally we are inclined to believe that the recent reports of unfavourable conditions in Texas owing to drought can be taken as probably exaggerated and think that sales on any sudden material rise would certainly prove profitable.

A further moderate advance being reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened Rs. 3½ higher with Broach July-August at Rs. 455. On selling by Commission Houses prices eased to Rs. 454, but again recovered to Rs. 455 on Shroffs buying, and closed at Rs. 454½. Whilst Broach April-May opened at Rs. 422 and advanced to Rs. 423 on Bazar operators buying and after meagre fluctuations closed at Rs. 422½. At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 422½ and going up by half a rupee on buying by Marwari Shroffs closed easy at Rs. 422 on Commission Houses selling.

Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 398 and went up to Rs. 400 on general buying and closed easier at Rs. 398 on Shroffs selling. Bengal July and December-January were nominally quoted at Rs. 379 and Rs. 356 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained steady yesterday with a fairly good demand from Japan shippers for staple cotton only and about 5,900 bales were reported to have been sold.

To-day 200 bales saw-ginned Dharwar and 100 bales Bengal were tendered.

Total tenders up-to-date being 200 bales saw-ginned Dharwar and 400 bales Bengal.

COTTON.

Cotton Green Closing Quotations (6-30 p.m.)

Bombay, July 8.

Fully Good Broach April/May	422
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	454½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	355
Fully Good Bengal July	379
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	398½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 8.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good.
M. G. Bengal and Sindh-Punjab	404	394	379	369
M.G. Kadi-Viramgaon	472	462	452	442
M.G. Dholtera	462	452	442	432
M.G. Punjab-America	500	490	480	470
M.G. Broach	487	477	467	457
M.G. Southerns			442	432
			F.G. Fair.	422

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, July 8.

Fully Good Broach April/May	422
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	454
Fully Good Bengal Jan/Dec.	356
Fully Good Bengal July	380
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	398

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 8.

	Ready average quality	Ready Fine
Bengal Superfine M.G.	.....	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	.....	400
Bengal F.G.M.G.	375/80	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	.....	400
Sindh-Punjab M.G.F.G.	375/80	.....
Punjab-Americans M. G.	450/60	470/75
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M.G.	400/420	460/65
Nagpur	405/425	460/65
Jeotmal Fine M. G.	395/410	440/45
Pulgaon Fine M. G.	405/410	440/45
Dhamangaon Fine M. G.	395/405	430/35
Amraoti Fine M.G.	350/90	420
Shamgaon-Akola Fine M. G.	360/90	400/410
Kolkapur Fine M.G.	360/80	380/390
Khandesh Fine M. G.	345/60	375/90
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	.....	470/75
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	455/60
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar S.G.	.....	450
Coompta M.G.	.....	450/60
Westerns M. G.	.....	380/425
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	.....	435/40
Cambodia M.G.	....	475/95

BARLEY

London, July 7.

Karachi Barley 40/- July/August quoted

FREIGHT OF COAL

Cardiff to Bombay 14/3 to 14/6

Rubber:—Ribbed Smoked Sheets 42 3/4 July paid value.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

July 8.

New York Market 7th July.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
23.24	Oct	23.34×10	23.62	×38
22.87	Jan.		23.29	+33
23.14	Mar.		23.50	+36
23.40	May.		23.78	+38

New York spot on 6th July, 23.90+10; New Orleans 23.15+20.

Telegraphic market advices:—Market advanced on short covering and buying by Commission houses, trade is buying, good undertone. October highest 23.65 (12.09 p.m.), lowest 23.28 (10.04 a.m.), range 37 points.

Liverpool Market 7th July.

Previous Close	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
12.61	Jul.	12.31+20		12.78+17	
12.16	Oct.	12.35+19	12.32+16	12.37+21	
12.04	Jan.			12.26+22	
12.08	Mar.			12.29+21	
Egyptian					
22.85	Nov.			23.75—10	
23.65	Jan.			22.50—15	

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Cabled 10.10 a.m.: Warmer, light to moderate rainfall Alabama and New Orleans district. Entire belt partly cloudy.

(2) Cabled 4.45 p.m.: Some American buying, trade fixing call sales, no relief Texas.

American cross rate 4.86 1/8.

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT

Bombay, July 8

(Bombay Quotations at 2.30 p. m.)

Description.	1925 Ready	J/aug.	1926 A/May
1924-1925 Crop			
Broach M.G.F.G.	465/70	4543/4	4223/4
			D/Jan
Oomra M.G. Fine	470/90		399
Bengal M. G. Fine	400/02		
„ M. G. F. G.	385/87	380	355
Khandesh Black leaf	370/380		
Khandwa-Sanawad	390/400		
Jalna/Aurrangabad	380/400		
Harda	375/425		
Ujjain	370/425		
Parbhani Purna	395/405		
Nander.	395/405		
Wardha/Warora	435/40		
Nagpur Katol	440/45		
Adoni	415/20		
Sindh/American	480/85		
Sangli Miraj	435/40		
Bagalkot	423/30		
Coompta	435/55		
Tinnur	490/495		
Kadi Vramgam M.G.F.G.	445/50		
Dhollera x M.G.F.G.	435/40		

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1924-25	1923-24
Receipts to date 6-7-25	9301000	6805000
„ Yesterday do	4000	4000
Exports to date do	7972000	5632000
Stock at Ports 3-7-25	340000	258000
„ Interior Towns. do	210000	247000
„ Liverpool do	783000	462000
Visible Supply 4-7-25	1566000	1153000
Quantity in Sight do	14463000	11446000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
4040	3451933	3227758	3513078

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 2nd July

1924-25	1923-24
14294	20147

Total Stock in Bombay on 2-7-25 7,04,396 B/s last year—7,42,140 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept. to 2nd July.

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe	633899	1063273	739908
China	340240	233567	368232
Japan	1408607	1228935	1049754
Coast-Ports	30295	50078	46767
Total	2473041	2575803	2884661
Afloat in harbour			
Europe	8424	1592	3944
China Japan & Coast ports	69060	5186	26262

Silver	Gold	Govt Paper.
72-1-0	21-4-1	69-11-0

Remarks 12-45 p.m.—Yesterday New York closed 38 to 33 points up and Liverpool 17 to 22 points up. The drought in Central and South Texas continues.

Here the local market opened with new Broach at Rs. 422/-, and has since advanced half a Rupee, old Broach being at Rs. 454-54 1/2, Oomras at Rs. 398-98 1/2 and Bengals at Rs. 380 and Rs. 357, for old and new crops respectively.

Sampin.—Yesterday afternoon Sampin closed 334.90, 327.20, and 319.80 for July, October and January, these rates being 10 down, unchanged and .80 down respectively.

Ready Cotton.—Yesterday the demand for ready cotton was rather better.

Marwadi Bazaar Wednesday 3-30 p.m. Market.—Steady.

Broach July-August, Rs. 455, A./May 1926 Rs. 423. Oomra D/January Rs. 399. Bengal July, Rs. 380, D/January Rs. 356.

WIRE OF MESSRS. A. NORDEN & CO.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, Mambadevi received on Wednesday the following from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co:—

NEW YORK, July 7.

"Speculators are principal buyers. Crop prospects are declining. Think it is sale on any advance."

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 8.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh ..	204	291,487	339,725
Central India	285	333,184	391,523
Barsi and Nagar	62	203,507	204,280
Hyderabad-Gaorani	85	96,037	103,705
Berar	420	661,411	645,749
Central Provinces ..	286	254,228	266,380
Total Oomras ..	1,329	1,740,754	1,881,353
Dholera	959	392,417	181,979
N.W. Provinces	..	130,529	122,140
Rajputana ..	404	77,389	89,038
Sind-Punjab	..	350,424	307,116
Broach ..	127	480,129	307,691
Coompta & Dharwar	1,620	169,052	179,334
Westerns-Northerns	1,064	88,547	85,444
Cocanada ..	12	1,652	1,723
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..		31,089	27,878
Persian	..	4,706	8,604
American	..	9,649	2
Egyptian and African	1	57,961	55,256
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..	..	3,941	828
Total ..	4,807	34,56,740	32,28,383

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 25th June This year.	Last year
Europe ..	3,065	628,233	1,063,048
Japan & China ..	8,508	1,808,847	1,482,502
Coast Ports ..	..	30,295	49,783
Upcountry by Rail. ..	..	14,294	20,147
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..	..	64,207	25,114
Total ..	11,573	2,545,870	2,620,590

COTTON

Liverpool, July 7.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5,000.
Total Day's Sales on Spec & for Exp 300
Total Day's Sales of East Indian nil.
Mid American Spot
Universal Standard 1337 limited request
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 3185.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

Oct	23.37
Jan	22.97
March	23.26
New York Noon Call	
Oct	23.48
Jan	23.06
March	23.45
New Orleans 10 a.m.	
Oct	22.74
Jan	22.97

Liverpool, July 7.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G. O. C Liverpool.

July	12.78+.17
Oct	12.37+.21
Jan	12.26+.22
March	12.29+.21

COTTON.

Liverpool, July 8.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July	12.93+.15
August	12.79+.15
October	12.53+.16
December	12.39+.13
January	12.41 (41)+.15
March	12.42+.12
EGYPTIANS.	
November	23.90)+.15
January	22.65+.15

CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, July 7.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.

July	12.78+.17
Aug	12.64+.19
Sep	12.48+.21
Oct	12.37+.21
Nov	12.25+.22
Dec	12.26+.22
Jan	12.26+.22
Feb	12.25+.21
March	12.29+.21
April	12.29+.22
May	12.32+.22
June	12.28+.22
July	12.28+.22

Tone:—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES

Liverpool, July 7.

July	29.55—.55
Aug	28.65—.45
Sep	27.50—.35
Oct	26.30—.20
Nov	28.75—.10
Dec	23.25—.10
Jan	22.50—.15
Feb	22.45—.15
March	22.25—.15
April	22.20—.15
May	22.15—.15
June	22.10—.15
July	22.05—.15

CLOSING PRICES AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

New York, July 7.

Futures at New York:—

Oct	23.62+.38
Jan	23.29+.33
March	23.50+.36
May	23.78+.38

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, July 7.

Cotton:—
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 4000.
Day's Exports to Continent 8,000
Futures at New York:—

October	23.62+.38
January	23.29+.33
March	23.50+.36
May	23.78+.38
Spot Cotton at New York:	24.25+.35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.55+.40

Futures at New Orleans:—

July	22.98+.34
Oct	23.23+.37

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 19 1/2.
Demand Bills 45362.
Silver Commercial Bars Foreign Mined 69 1/4.

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 7.

Scinde Good 9.45
Scinde Fully Good 9.85
Scinde Fine 10.25
Bengal Good 9.55
Bengal Fully Good 9.95
Bengal Fine 10.35.
Oomra Good 10.25
Oomra Fully Good 10.65
Oomra Fine 11.05
Broach Good 11.00
Broach Fully Good 11.40.
Broach Fine 11.80.

WHEAT

London, July 7.

Barletta Russo—62 1-2 lbs 53-9 June-July sellers.

Rozario Santa Fe—63 1/2 lbs 55/3 June/July sellers.

Tone:—Held for 6d to a shilling advance.

Australian 53/6 June/July sellers firmly held quiet.

Choice White Karachi 54/6 June/July quoted firm inactive.

Soft Red Karachi 54/6 May/June sellers.

SEEDS

London, July 7.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) £18 3/4 July.-Aug. sellers and £18 1-8 new crop Jan./Feb. paid fair trade.

Linseed Bombay £21 1/4 nominal.

Cottonseed Bombay £9 1/4 J/A sellers.

Castorseed Bombay £22 1/2 J/A sellers.

Rapeseed Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton £21 1/8 J/A sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria per ton £21 3/8 J/A quoted.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat per ton £23/- J/A sellers.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton £21 J/A sellers.

Tone of Rapeseed:—Inactive.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore £22 7/8 J/A sellers.

JAVA SUGAR

Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta 15/9 July/Sep sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 15 10 1/2 Oct/Dec sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 161 1-2 Jan.-Mar. sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta. 16/4 Jan/Mar sellers.

Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi 16-43/4 Jan.-Mar. sellers.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, July 8.

Ready as well as Forward Market have ruled steadier to-day with firm undertone and the Prices are unchanged ground yesterday's closing price-levels. To-day's clearance including local requirements amounts to 4,200 bags, showing a moderate record of offtake.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 15-6 per cwt.
New Crop Java Sugar:—
Shipment June Sh. 15 per F.B.H.
Shipment July August-September Sh. 15-5 per F.B.H.
Shipment October-November-December Sh. 16 per F.B.H.
Shipment January-February-March Sh 16-4 per F.B.H.

London, July 7.

Cuban Sugar 12/3 June/July paid.
Exchange Belgium 105.55.
Athens 297.50.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations.

BRASS

	Per md.	Bombay, July 8. Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	¾	56	8	0
Brass, English	1	56	8	0
Brass, English	1¼	56	8	0
Brass, English	1½	56	8	0
Brass, English	1¾	56	8	0
Brass, English	2	56	8	0

METALS

London, July 7

English best Selected Copper £62 3/4.
Standard Copper G. M. B. 60 7/8.
Copper Braziers 78 1/2.
Yellow Metal 67 3/4 net per ton.
Hard Spelter 30 1/4.
Corrugated Sheets 15 7/8.
Tin Block £254 7/8

RUBBER

London, July 7.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 37 1/2 Aug/Sep sellers.

Tone:—Firm.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 43/- July value.

Tone:—Very Irregular—Dearer on Speculative demand and to scarcity of sellers.

LINSEED.

Lonlon, July 7.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
July/August quoted £20 3/4
Tone:—Firm—Little demand.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
August sellers 39/9
Sept/Oct. done and sellers 39 7/8

London, July 7.

Business was done to-day in Linseed, La Plata Argentine at £18 7/8 August/September shipment.
£19/- September/October shipment
£18 1/8 January/February shipment.
Tone:—Linseed firm.
Cottonseed quiet.
Linseed oil easier.
Wheat firm.
Rice steady.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 8.

D. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T., 1/6 3/32.
Bank's selling D. D., 1/6 1/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T., 1/6 3/32.
Bank's selling D. D., 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/8
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8
Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 755
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 820
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 805

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 112
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 108

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 158½

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 211½

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273½

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86-1/8
London—Paris Frcs. 104.35
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.00
London—Brussels Frcs. 106.00
London—Rome Liras 133.00
London—Berlin Marks. 20.40.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet—Steady market.

London, July 7.

Tele Transfers 1/61/8 steady.
Bar Gold £4-4-10 1/2 downward tendency
Bar Silver Spot 31 7/8 steady.

London, July 7.

Rentes 3 per cent. 42 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 7/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence 31 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—China India buying offering small closed steady.
Interest day to day loans 3 7/8
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount. Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th March 1925.
Bullion Sovereigns Export to Chili £13,000.
Bullion Sovereigns Export to Holland £6,000.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 8.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 3/32
Bank Demand	1/6 1/8
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 11/32
Frcs. Demand	757
American Dollars	274
Hongkong Dollars	158 1/2
Shanghai	211 1/2
Japan	112
Singapore	157

Tone:—Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Lonlon, July 7.

Stockholm	18.12
Christiania	28.01
Amsterdam	12.13
Switzerland	25.05

London. July 7.

Exchange on London in Paris 10,407
Exchange on London in Italy 13.100
New York. July 7.
Demand Bills 4.85.62

STOCKS ETC.

London, July 7.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 87+1/4.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent 99 7/8.+3/8.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 99 15/16 unchanged.
Conversion Loan 75 15/16+3/16.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent 99 7/8 unchgd.
Indian Loan 7 per cent 105 unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2 per cent 56 3/8+1/8.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent 51 nominal unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent (Sterling Loan) 64 7/8+1/4.
Government Securities 3 per cent 55 7/8 +1/4.

DISCOUNTS.

London. July 7.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 9/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. 4 13/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent. 14 15/16

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 8.

Three months 4-9/16 per cent.
Six months 4-3/4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India rate 4 per cent.
Money Call 3 per cent.
Money one month 2½ per cent.
Money three months 2½ per cent.
Money six months 3¼ per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

BULLION

Bombay, July 8.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/6/6
Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/6
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/5
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/5
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/5
Bar silver ready Rs. 71/6
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 71/6
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 71/5.

London, July 7.

Bar gold ready s. 84-10½
Silver ready d. 31-14
Silver forward d. 31-14

TONE OF SILVER:—
Quiet and steady, India bought for immediate shipment, India and China were buyers at lower rates, Market has a more steady appearance.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 8.

Ready:—21-5-3
Vaida Asad—Opening 21-4-9, highest 21-5, at 6 p.m. 21-5.
Vaida Sravan—Opening 21-5, highest 21-5-3, at 6 p.m. 21-5-3
Vaida Bhadrwa—Opening 21-4-6, highest 21-4-6, at 6 p.m. 21-4-6
Teji Mandi—
Vaida Sravan—Opening 3-6
Vaida Bhadrama—Opening 6-0
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, July 8.

Ready:—72-7
Vaida Asad—Opening 72-4, highest 72-6, at 6 p.m. 72-6
Vaida Sravan—Opening 72-3, highest 72-5 at 6 p.m. 72-5.
Teji Mandi—
Vaida Sravan—Opening 1/-.
Vaida Bhadrma—Opening 1-8.
Tone:—Market steady.

SHARES

London, July 7.

Hongkong Bank £134.
Chartered Bank 19 1/2.
National Bank 46 1/4.
P. and O. Bank 10.
Eastern Bank £6 1-16.

COPPER.

	Per md.	Bombay, July 8. Rs.	a.	p.
Copper, German	¾	62	8	0
Copper, German	1	62	8	0
Copper, German	1¼	62	8	0
Copper, American	1½	62	8	0
Copper, American	1¾	62	8	0
Copper, American	2	62	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		62	0	0
Panchtka joint		28	0	0
Copper English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		40	0	0
Pat Klai		67	0	0
Lead, country		26	0	0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		54	8	0
Koger Brass, 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		54	8	0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62	8	0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		62	8	0

RECTIPTS.

Bombay, July 8.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 7th July, 1925:—

Cotton	4807 Bales
Wheat	4479 Cwts
Linseed	3320 „
Rape, etc.	690 „
Gingellyseed	536 „
Poppyseed	148 „
Groundnuts	1712 „
Castorseed	433 „
Rrice	2489 „
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	3317 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	824 „
Juwar	Nil
Masur	Nil
Barley	214 „
Bajri	1704 „
Coal	688 Tons

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

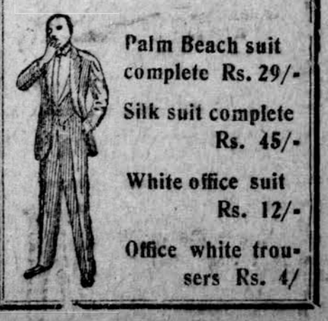
Daily Quotations.

Bombay, July 8.

	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	12	3
Kilachand	No. 20½	0	13	3
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0	11	9
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0	11	6
David	No. 10½	0	11	3
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	10	9
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0	11	0
Sattara	No. 10½	0	11	0
Shapurji	No. 6½	0	9	9
Light-house	No. 6½	0	9	6
Japan	No. 40-1	1	3	6
Japan	No. 42-2	1	4	6
Japan	No. 20	0	14	9
Japan	No. 32	1	1	9

At the Calcutta Police Parade on Tuesday morning His Excellency the Governor award the King's Police Medal to Sub Inspector Satischandra Chakravarti for displaying great pluck and initiative when employed on dangerous work. The Governor then congratulated Mr. Tegart, the Commissioner of Police, the officers and the men for carrying out their dangerous duties with loyalty and restraint.—A. P.

RANGOON, July 7th.—Mr. N. C. Banerji, late editor of the "Rangoon Mail" who has been organising to start an English daily "Burma Chronicle left this morning for Calcutta to attend the Swaraj Party meeting and meet all the leaders before whom he intends to place his views on the political situation in Burma. He intends also to tour in Bengal to study the present activities.—A. P.


TAILORS & COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
J. Dias & Bros
173, PRINCESS ST.
BOMBAY.
Palm Beach suit complete Rs. 29/-
Silk suit complete Rs. 45/-
White office suit Rs. 12/-
Office white trousers Rs. 4/

HIGH COURT

CRIMINAL SESSIONS

A FATAL ASSAULT.

REVENGE FOR INSULT TO MISTRESS.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court before Mr. Justice Taraporewala and a special jury, Bhandoo Kondaba Snetki and Govind Maskar were put up on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

The accused were defended by Mr. M. K. Azad with Dr. Buksh, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Patwardhan Pleader.

Mr. N. N. Saher, Barrister-at-Law appeared for the Crown.

Both the accused were residing on the first floor of a building in Sheikh Oosman Street. One Subana and his wife Kashibai resided on the third floor of the same building. On the 11th March last at about 2-30 p.m., Subana returning home, and as he was going up the staircase on the first floor, the accused were alleged to have attacked him with sticks. Subana raised an alarm and his wife Kashi bai came down when she saw the first accused dealing a blow with a stick on her husband on the head. Subana fell down, and she shielded him against further attacks. In the meanwhile a companion of the accused caught hold of her by the hair and gave her a blow with a stick, whereupon she tumbled down. The two accused then took to their heels. On receiving information of the incident a police constable came up and removed Subana and his wife to the hospital where the former succumbed to his injuries the following day.

As for the motive for the crime, counsel said that the incident arose out of a squabble at the water tap between Kashibai and a mistress of the first accused some time previously. It subsequently transpired that the accused had abused Kashibai and her husband, and warned the latter that he would have to pay dearly for the insult offered to his mistress.

The case is proceeding.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

EUROPEAN LADY FINED FOR RASH DRIVING.

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, convicted Mrs. C. F. Dicariate a European lady for rash and negligen driving and sentenced her to pay a fine of Rs. 40.

Mr. D. S. Deodhar, pleader, appeared for the complainant while Mr. F. J. Patel, pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant, Dalirkhan Gullakhan alleged that on May 14 at about 7 p.m. he was driving his Overland Taxi No. Z1496 from Colaba. Near the Majestic Hotel, he saw the accused driving her car No. M. C. 7305 from the opposite direction. The accused subsequently without giving any warning swerved on the wrong side of the road and bumped into the complainant's car. One Mr. C. Smith who was in the accused's car came out of the car and kicked the complainant. Mrs. Dicariate also abused the complainant and drove away. A police constable took down the number of the accused's car and a complaint was lodged at the Colaba Police Station.

The accused pleaded not guilty, but admitted being on the wrong side of the road as she wanted to take a turn. She stated that she held out her hand and blew the horn, but it was the complainant who needless of the warning, drove straight on and dashed into her car.

The Magistrate on evidence convicted the accused and sentenced her as above.

The case against Mrs. Dicariate for insult and Mr. C. E. Smith for insult and assault was compounded.

Mr. J. J. Athaide, pleader, appeared for Mr. C. E. Smith.

WOMEN FINED FOR SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT LICENSE.

Eliza Dias, a Goan woman, was placed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, on charges of selling country liquor without license and possessing more than one bottle of country liquor.

Excise Sub-Inspector B. N. Cama said that on receipt of certain information he sent a bogus customer with two marked rupees and an empty flask to purchase some liquor from the accused. At a certain signal Mr. Cama and his party rushed up to the second floor of a house in 10th Marine Street and the two marked rupees were found on the person of the accused along with her cash Rs. 2-1-6. On searching the house Mr. Cama found two bottles half full of country liquor under a table and 23 bottles of foreign brandy under her bed. The accused was arrested on the 7th of July.

It seems that the accused was in the habit of running a regular shop for the convenience of drunkards who wanted to indulge in drink after the closing hours.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced her to pay a fine of Rs. 5 on each of the charges.

CASE COMPOUNDED.

Before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, Wilson Hardman charged Hanmantrao Rajaram, Hogai Ishwari and Rajaram with assault and defamation.

Mr. S. B. Banaji, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the complainant while Mr. Mahale, pleader, defended the accused.

The complainant is a draftsman employed in British Insulated Cable Co. Accused No. 1 is the proprietor of Royal French Cleaning and Dyeing Co., while accused Nos. 2 and 3 are his employees. On May 17 the complainant gave a striped cotton shirt to the accused's laundry for washing. When the shirt was returned to him on May 23, he found that there were stains on the cuffs. He asked accused No. 2 to reclean it. Accused No. 2 promised to reclean it and give it back on May 25. When the shirt was returned to him the second time it was still worse whereupon the complainant again asked accused No. 2 to get it cleaned. This seemed to have exasperated accused No. 2 who began to abuse the complainant. Accused No. 1 and 3 came there and dragged the complainant to an inner room, threw him on a heap of coal and assaulted him. The complainant's call for help, brought one Stewart to his rescue.

The accused expressed their regret for the incident and promised to pay Rs. 15 in charity. They also agreed to withdraw the cross-cases against the complainant. The case was compounded.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT WORLI ROAD.

At about 3 p.m. on Tuesday, a train of trucks belonging to Bombay Improvement Trust loaded with stones was going along Worli Road when the couplings of a truck accidentally broke with the result that four trucks capsized and fell over the trench which was dug for the sewer drain. The stones from the trucks fell over three men who were working in the trench killing two of them on the spot. They were (1) Ramsing Kalsing Gurkha, 21); (2) Brhadurchand Ramchand Gurkha (25). The third named Mansing Pirsing received serious injuries and was removed to the J. J. Hospital.

At an inquest held by the Coroner on the bodies of the two deceased, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

KNOCKED DOWN BY LORRY.

At about 2-30 p.m. on Tuesday a Hindu Bania named Mohanlal Karsandas (30) residing at Mandvi was knocked down by Municipal lorry No. 926 driven by one Abdul Samat Vazirali at Wari Bunder at the foot of the Elphinstone Bridge. The right wheels of the lorry passed over the man causing multiple injuries. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died soon after admission.

At the inquest held by the Coroner Abdul Samat Vazir, the driver was present.

Medical evidence showed that death was due to the shock following injuries sustained.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

KILLED ON THE RAILS.

Budharam Prag, a Bhaiya aged 22 years was crossing the railway lines at Mahalaxmi on Monday at 6 a.m. when he was knocked down by the engine of No. 137 down train. The police were informed and he was removed to the J. J. Hospital but died on the way.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

CONFUSION AMONG VEGETABLE SELLERS.

SEQUEL TO MUNICIPAL OFFICER'S SURPRISE VISIT.

On Wednesday morning some confusion prevailed among the vegetable sellers at Grant Road when the Municipal Encroachment Officer invaded the locality with a motor lorry and remonstrated with some of the stall-holders for encroaching upon the Municipal grounds. It appears, the license was given to the stall-holders to occupy only three feet of square plot. Many stall-holders were however found to occupy double the space by placing deal wood boxes, which they converted for sleeping purposes in the night and storing their wares during the day. The Municipal Encroachment Officer with a motor lorry and few peons went on Wednesday morning and removed the encroaching articles. A panic ensued among the stall-holders who began to run here and there to protect their articles and in a few minutes a big crowd collected on the spot. They offered however, no resistence and in a few minutes the Encroachment Officer went away. Hardly he had turned his back and some of the stall-holders began to fight among themselves for unnecessarily obstructing the footpath and thus being responsible for the raid by the Municipal authorities. The police, however, from the Lamington Road Police station promptly arrived on the scene and dispersed those, who were actively engaged in hand to hand fight. Fortunately no one was injured.

MAHOMEDANS STABBED

SENSATION AT NUL BAZAR.

Nul Bazar was the scene of great excitement on Wednesday morning when news spread like wild fire that two Mahomedans were stabbed by two Rampuris who have made themselves scarce. The two victims are Jilam Kader Miya and Abdulla Kader-Miya, both brothers, who are removed to J. J. Hospital where they are lying in a critical condition. It appears Jilam and Abdulla arrived from Delhi on Tuesday night and put up in Jamnadas Chawl in Mutton Street. At about 10-30 a.m. on Wednesday two Rampuris suddenly attacked them with knives inflicting several wounds. An alarm was raised and in a short time a huge crowd collected on the scene but by this time the assailants had decamped. Superintendent Srkes and Deputy Inspector Dore immediately went to the spot and removed the injured persons to the J. J. Hospital where the condition of one of the victims becoming serious Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, was sent for to record his statement. The assailants had, it is alleged, some previous grudge on their victims.

COMMISSIONER'S APPOINTMENT.

CORPORATION NOT CONSULTED.

EMPHATIC PROTEST AGAINST GOVT. ACTION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday, Mr. Joseph Baptista presiding.

On the motion of Mr. Byramji Jeejeebhoy, the Corporation recorded a letter from Government appointing Mr. H. B. Clayton as Municipal Commissioner for a further period of three years.

Mr. V. J. Patel and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta entered emphatic protests against Government's action. Mr. Patel said the Corporation deserved to be treated better at the hands of the Government. If Government wanted to re-appoint Mr. Clayton for three years they should have consulted the Corporation—not that they would have refused to reappoint him. It was strange when Local self-Government was a Transferred subject, and they had got a Minister, in matters of this kind the Corporation should be neglected. He admitted there was no obligation on the part of Government to consult the Corporation.

He moved an amendment that the President be requested to communicate with Government the emphatic protest of this Corporation against their action in re-appointing Mr. Clayton for a period of three further years without consulting the Corporation. But after hearing some other speakers the President eventually ruled the amendment out of order.

NO BOOKMAKERS.

The Corporation considered a letter from Government forwarding copy of a letter to the Secretary to the W. I. T. M. Club stating that Government were unwilling to bring forward as a Government measure amendment in the law to legalise the introduction of book-makers on the Bombay and Poona race-courses.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas moved that the President be requested to convey to Government the thanks of the Corporation for complying with public opinion in this matter and that he be authorised to request Government to oppose any legislation which might be brought by a private member permitting the reintroduction of bookmakers.

On Mr. Patel's suggestion, the President ruled the second part as out of order and the proposition was agreed to.

ABOLISH ENCROACHMENT DEPT.

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji moved:

(a) "That the Roads Committee be requested to report in consultation with the Commissioner on the working of the Roads Encroachment Department and to state whether in view of the experience gained of its working it is desirable to abolish the Department; and if its retention is thought fit to recommend changes in its working so as to make it least obnoxious to the public. (b) That the Committee be further requested to investigate the serious incident which culminated in the death of a hawker said to have occurred on or about 17th May last at the Chinchpokli Bridge and to find out whether Municipal employee or employees showed negligence and overacted in the discharge of their duty; and if so, to suggest disciplinary action."

Mr. K. F. Nariman seconding said innumerable cruelties had been practised by this department on the citizens and it must be abolished. They were employing Pathans who looked like a gang of marauders who went about the city without regard for the life of men or women and committed depredations. The department was notoriously corrupt and was taking illegal gratification from these hawkers. This officer thought himself to be above all law and the Corporation must put down the practice of taking illegal gratification.

Mr. R. S. Asavale supporting said he himself had discussed the matter that morning with the officer concerned, as he was present on the spot. The fact was these men had not paid their license fees for the last week or so. He only saw their goods removed and no assault was made on them, while he was there, but he had gone away afterwards.

The Commissioner said Mr. Nariman had exaggerated and said people were beaten that they were flying here and there and that blood was running in the streets like water. But there was not even water there! Mr. Asavale was there and he would tell them that no assault was committed. It was quite possible that illicit money was paid to some employees of the Corporation; he had already dismissed one man on that account, and was always ready to go thoroughly into such matters and punish the guilty. He had personally gone into the question of the death of the boy and one man had been dismissed and another man had been fined to the extent of a reduction of Rs. 25 per month in his pay.

Mr. Kanji Master also spoke.

The proposition was carried.

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES.

WEDNESDAY'S CLOSING RATE.

+ 38

A cable received from New York at 2 a. m. to-day stated:

Wednesday's opening rate.	Unchanged.
Wednesday's closing rate.	+ 38
Liverpool opening	+ 13
Liverpool closing	+ 16

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

FIRST DIVISION FOOTBALL.

R. A. BEAT ARMY DETAILS.

In a first division fixture decided on the Cooperage on Wednesday evening the R. A. beat the Army Details by three goals to one. The Details opened scrappily and the gunners were able to pile up three goals. But they improved in the second half and scored their only goal and were worth at least one more.

Tuck did a lot of work and was unfortunate to have one or two good shots saved. One of his centres surely deserved a goal but the centre forward headed, the ball away. On the other wing Court was always dangerous but he was not wearing his shooting boots. Bennett gave an improved display in the defence. Davies was by far the cleverest player on the field.

R. A.:—Roberts; Dal and Bunyan Barker, Gingall and Mowall; Thorne Bacon, Davies, Yates and Waite.

Army Details:—McAuley; Bennett and Woodall; Thompson, Hardy and McMurchie; Tuck, Taylor, Holden, Calvert and Court.

Referee:—E. J. Turnor.

BANGALORE RACES.

A FAVOURITES' DAY.

BANGALORE, July 8.

The following were the results of to-day's races:—

THE GRANT PLATE—

Rs. 1000 to winner, Rs. 300 to second, Rs. 200 to third. Handicap for C. B. Horses. Dist. 5 furlongs.

Yoonus' BLACK ROCK 8-7, S. Meekings 1
Yoonus' FEARLESS 8-4, C. Black 2
Maharaja of Mysore's SUGAR KILANTI 9-0, Thompson 3

Tote paid:—Rs. 20½ on win, Rs. 16, Rs. 29 for places.

THE ULSOOR CUP—

Value Rs. 250. Presented by R. C. T. C. and Rs. 1000 to winner and Rs. 300 second, Rs. 200 to third. Handicap for ponies 14/2 and under other than in class 3. Dist. 7 furlongs.

Dee's CREMONA 10-4, Aldridge 1
Gegg's GALLOPUR OLIVIER 7-0 (carried 7-4), Hoyt 2
Rosseo's RAZZLE DAZZLE 7-0 (carried 7-1), Bona 3

Tote paid:—Rs. 23 on win. Rs. 12½, Rs. 12 for places.

THE POONA PLATE—

Rs. 1000 to winner, Rs. 300 to second, Rs. 200 to third.

Handicap for Arabs in class 2.

Talib's SIMBIS 8-1, S Black 1
Kacum's HAZIM 10-2, Easton 2
Khairaz's CONFEDERACY 8-10, Northmore 3
Wahab's ROOMALI 8-4, Meekings 4

Tote paid:—Rs. 46 on win. Rs. 16½, Rs. 24, Rs. 18½ for places.

THE HAJEE SIR ISMAIL SAIT'S CUP

Cup value Rs. 500 and Rs. 1000 to winner, Rs. 400 to second, Rs. 300 to third. Handicap for horses in class 3 and 4. Dist. 6 furlongs.

Yoonus' DIPTHONG 8-12, Barret 1
Sir Darcy Lindsay's WORKINGHAM 7-8 Hoyt 2
Garda's BELL'S LIFE 9-8, Litchie 3
Maj Hilliard's LAKH 9-2, Cooper 4

Tote paid:—Rs. 24½ on win, Rs. 16, Rs. 20½ for places.

R. C. T. C. CUP—

Cup value Rs. 500 and Rs. 1500 to winner. Rs. 400 to second, Rs. 300 to third. Handicap for horses in class 4. Dist. 1 mile.

Raja of Bobbili's PLONK, 7-5, H Maquade 1
Messrs. Soutar and Simpson's FAIR DEAL 9-5, C. Black 2
Messrs. Pogose and Chororia's LITTLE GEM 7-13, Northmore 3
Bradshaw's VLAMERTINGHE 7-5, S. Black 4

Tote paid:—Rs. 58½ for win, Rs. 16½, Rs. 15½, Rs. 30½ for places.

THE HEBBAL PLATE—

Rs. 1000 to winner, Rs. 300 to second, Rs. 200 to third. Handicap for Arab ponies. Dist. 1 mile.

Wahab's ZUGGAR 8-5, Meekings 1
Eve's BATTLE EVE 8-9, Ritchie 2
Gegg's ROSCOFF 8-10, Audas 3
Capt. Mecraith's ELECTRIC POWER 7-10, Walker 4

Tote paid:—Rs. 73½ on win, Rs. 21, Rs. 76, Rs. 17½ for places.

THE STEWARD'S PLATE—

Rs. 1000 to winner, Rs. 300 to second, Rs. 200 to third. Handicap for horses in class 4. Dist. 7 furlongs.

Hajee Sir Ismail Sait's CYANIC 8-4, Barrett 1
Earl of Shannon's STILL BETTER, 9-4 H. Macquade 2
Eve's VOLSURE 8-0, H. Walker 3
Robinson's DAFFUM 7-12, Calder 4

Tote paid:—Rs. 27 on win, Rs. 17½, Rs. 16½ for places.

A match between Cramwell's CORINDA 9-0, Easton and Carvalho's MAMOON 9-0 Audas. Dist. 1 mile for Rs. 1000 a side. Corinda, a country bred, won from Mamoon, an Arab horse.

Tote paid:—Rs. 23 on Corinda.—A.P.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, July 7.

The following are the results of the county matches that began on Saturday:—

Hampshire vs. Surrey.—Surrey 272 and 257. Hampshire 299 and 148 (Geary six for 52). Surrey won by 82 runs.

Kent vs. Warwickshire.—Kent won by eight wickets. Kent 312 and 35 for two. Warwick 137 and 209.

Northamptonshire vs. Essex.—Essex won by 229 runs. Essex 304 and 211 for six and declared (Russell 78, O'Connor 57). Northamptonshire 190 and 96. (Eastman four for 34, Brown three for 16.)

Derbyshire vs. Leicestershire.—Derby won on the first innings. Derby 294 and 152 for nine and declared. (Skelding four for 54, Bale 3 for 12). Leicester 284 and 60 for nine (Bestwick seven for 20).—Reuter.

LONDON, July 7.

Rain delayed start of Oxford University versus Cambridge University cricket match. Final scores in the match that began on Monday are:—Oxford 350. Cambridg 240 for 4 (Duleepsinhji 75 Enthoven, 74 not out).

ANNOYANCE TO SIR ALBION BANNERJEE.

MR. GORDON APOLOGISES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I solicit the favour of your according to this a place in the columns of your valuable paper?

Your readers may remember that on 29th March last, Mr. A. R. Bannerjee, C.S.I., C.I.E., Dewan of Mysore received annoyance from one Mr. James Gordon of the Marhowrah Sugar Factory at the Railway Station, Patna Junction. Under instruction from Mr. A. R. Bannerjee I served a notice on Mr. James Gordon claiming from him damages. Mr. James Gordon in response to the demand has made over to me the sum of Rs. 500 as damages for the annoyance caused and has handed to me a letter which runs thus:—

Dak Bungalow,
Patna,
18th May, 1925.

Dear Sir,

With regard to your notice dated the 18th of April, 1925, on behalf of your client Mr. A. R. Bannerjee, C.S.I., C.I.E., I saw you on the 6th instant when I offered you Rs. 500 as damages for annoyance caused to your client and in consequence of my offer you were good enough to recommend to Mr. Bannerjee the acceptance of the same. Having come to learn from you that Mr. Bannerjee has been pleased to accept my offer I am herewith making over to you Rs. 500 for payment to Mr. Bannerjee whose leniency in this matter I acknowledge. I have already expressed to him my apology and I beg you now once again to communicate to him my further apology for the annoyance caused."

Yours, faithfully,
(Sd.) JAMES GORDON,

To
Mr. Syed Hasan Imam,
Bar-at-Law,
Patna.

The matter is now concluded and Mr. A. R. Bannerjee taking into consideration Mr. James Gordon's circumstances has desired me to refund to him Rs. 250 while he has directed me to make over the balance Rs. 250 to the District Magistrate of Patna towards the Patna Leper Dispensary. I am accordingly issuing a cheque for Rs. 250 in favour of Mr. James Gordon and another for a like sum in favour of the District Magistrate of Patna.—Yours, etc.

SYED HASAN IMAM.
Barrister-at-Law.

Dated, Hasan Munzil, Patna, June 29.

HARASSING PASSENGER AGENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Imperial Citizenship Association has done well to bring to the notice of the public the way in which ignorant passengers bound overseas put themselves to much unnecessary trouble by coming all the way to Bombay without obtaining beforehand passports from their respective provinces. I happen to have met two such passengers from Mayavaram in the Tanjore District, Madras Presidency, and a matter-of-fact narration of the troubles they have had to undergo will suffice to show the significance of the warning the Imperial Citizenship Association has uttered. They had intended to go to Johannesburg by S. S. "Khandala" which sailed from Bombay on the 24th June. On Saturday the 20th June, they arrived in Bombay by the Madras Express. They had intended to go to Mr. Cassimbhoy Fancy, Passenger Agent, and take his help; but as they were not aware of his full address and as it was too late in the night they were just blinking as to what to do when one Ramsarangdas and his two sons induced the passengers to go to their place. The passengers were naturally in an awkward predicament. Finally they decided to follow Ramsarangdas to his place. Here they stayed until the evening of Tuesday the 23rd June. Ramsarangdas had promised to get them passports but he failed to accomplish his promise. He intimated to them his failure to get passports only on the evening of 23rd June. Thereupon, the much-worried passengers repaired to Mr. Cassimbhoy Fancy's place. It was too late for Mr. Fancy to help them. Mr. C. R. Naidu, who is well-known as a friend of overseas Indians, placed the facts before the Commissioner of Police on the morning of the 24th June i. e. the day on which S. S. "Khandala" sailed and requested the Commissioner to help the passengers to sail by S. S. "Khandala". The Commissioner was helpless in the matter. All that he could do was to cause an inquiry into the Ramsarangdas affair. The passengers have been obliged to go back to Madras to get the passports.—Yours etc.

S. AIRAVATHAM.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Harwood League: Royal Artillery "B" vs. City Police, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.
The s.s. "Macedonia" with English mails of June 25 due at 4 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 10.

Harwood League: B. B. A. F. I. vs. G. I. P. "B", Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.
Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay.—Dr. E. H. Hunt of Secunderabad's public lecture in the Town Hall on "The Caves of Ellora" illustrated by lantern slides, at 6-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 11.

17th anniversary celebration of the Seva Sadan, Malabari Memorial Hall, Harvey Road, Gamdevi, 5-30 p.m. Sir C. H. Setalvad to preside.
Harwood League: Bombay Gymkhana vs. West Yorks, Cooperage 5-45 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 12.

The annual social gathering of the Muslim Students' Union will be held on Sunday next (12th instant) at 6-15 in the hall of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Hornby Road.
Public meeting to protest against the Report of the Select Committee on the Rent Act Amendment Bill 6 p.m. (S.T.), Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Mr. V. J. Patel will preside.

FAREWELL ADDRESS.—The Netherlands Trading Society presents a farewell address to Mr. L. J. S. Van Leenwen to-day (Thursday) at 4-30 p.m. at the premises of the Bank at Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB.—The following is the programme for to-day: One Step—English Medley, Fox Trot—By the Shelimar, Fox Trot—Doo Wenke Doo, Waltz—Wonderful One, Fox Trot—Sweet One, Tango—Cup of Sorrow, Fox Trot—Shadow Man, Waltz—Underneath the Mellow Moon, Fox Trot—Pessedena, One Step—Fantesis.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

	a. m.	p.m.
July 9, (Thurs.)	6h. 8m.	7h. 20m.
July 10, (Fri.)	6h. 8m.	7h. 20m.
July 11 (Sat.)	6h. 8m.	7h. 20m.
July 12 (Sun.)	6h. 8m.	7h. 20m.
July 13. (Mon.)	6h. 9m.	7h. 20m.
July 14, (Tues.)	6h. 9m.	7h. 20m.
July 15, (Wed.)	6h. 9m.	7h. 19m.
July 16, (Thurs.)	6h. 10m.	7h. 19m.

DISTRICT LOCAL BOARDS.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Government have appointed the following Committee to consider and report on the question of financial help to District Local Boards in this Presidency:—

The Honourable the Minister in charge of Local Self-Government (Chairman.)

P. B. Haigh, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Finance Department; Sardar Khan Bahadur Adarji Muncherji Dalal; Khan Bahadur Shah Nawaz Bhutta, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.L.C., Mr. D. R. Patil, M.L.C.; Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, M.L.C.; Diwan Bahadur S. K. Rodda, C.I.E.; Mr. G. B. Pradhan, M.L.C.; Mr. N. E. Navle, M.L.C.; Sardar Bhasaheb alias Dulabava Raisinghji, Thakor of Kerwada; Members.

Secretary to Government, General Department, (Secretary).

The Committee have been asked:—(1) to consider whether the existing grant-in-aid system should be replaced by a system whereunder Government should contribute an annual subsidy to District Local Boards on a percentage basis, i.e., Government should give a lump grant bearing a fixed ratio to the actual approved expenditure of the Boards on all objects other than *primary* education, the grant being based on the actuals of the previous year. (ii) to consider what this ratio should be. (iii) to consider whether the ratio should be the same for each District Local Board or whether it should vary according to the wealth and natural resources of each Board. (iv) to consider what additional revenue the District Local Boards are likely to be able to realize by local taxation.

The Committee will hold its meetings in the Council Hall at Poona on and after the 16th July.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

TEHERAN, July 7.—The Polish and Egyptian Diplomatic representatives have arrived here.

According to a Cape Town message of June 25th last, "the Assembly, by 44 votes to 31, has passed the third reading of the Mines and Works Bill, laying down a colour bar against natives and Asiatics."

Calcutta, July 8.—In the afternoon Mr. Anandji Haridas, a well-known importer of hardware, gave evidence before the Tariff Board. The witness urged reduction of duty on galvanised sheets of ten per cent.—A.P.

The Government of Bombay have offered their "deep sympathy" to the late Mr. Sedgwick's widow and children" and placed on record "their sense of the severe loss his untimely death has been to the public service of the Presidency."

Ahmedabad, July 8.—The Ahmedabad Municipality passed two resolutions last evening regretting the deaths of Sheth Jamnabhai Bhagubhai and L. J. Sedgwick, I.C.S., who were once members of the Municipality.—A.P.

The Municipal Committee, Burhanpur (C. P.) at their meeting held on the 27th ultimo placed on record "its profound sorrow at the sudden and untimely demise of Deshbandhu C. R. Das at such a critical juncture."

Telegram "BAPASOLA"
Telephone No. 20883.

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facturers' Representative.
Manzil, Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT ADVICE

Will be given to Manufacturers, work-shop Owners, Factory Owners, Mill Owners, Ginning Factory Owners, Electro Platers, Guilders and Polishers, Diamond Cutters, and Ruby Polishers, to be sure that they obtain only from the above firm, Very High Grade Material, known as "Genuine Carborundum Wheels", manufactured by the original UNITED CARBORUNDUM CO., Beware of worthless imitations and misleading articles known as Corundum, etc. sold under Carborundum. Prices and particulars on application.

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To
missing son Chinubhai
Your absence seriously told upon health. Mental gloominess might prove dangerous should this state prolong. Must return immediately any circumstances, everything settled. Whereabouts immediately required.
NAGARDAS.

The Bombay Chronicle
THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1925.

VACUOUS AND IMPERTINENT.

After prolonged and pretentious fuss Lord Birkenhead has come out with his declaration on India. It is a vacuous pronouncement which reminds us of the much-advertised lecture on "Snakes in Iceland"; the House was crowded and the lecturer appeared in superb dignity saying "There are no snakes there: good-night." Lord Birkenhead informs an expectant world that no decisions have been reached regarding Indian Reform. He remits the question to the opinion of the Legislative Assembly and the Government of India, but in the process he gives a nebulous promise about the "acceleration" of further enquiry, provided co-operation were forthcoming from Indian leaders. We are afraid that while committing himself to nothing, the secretary of State has done enough to foster the disorganisation of parties in India whether they are optimists or pessimists, moderates or extremists. Dim hints have been thrown out to moderates that if the country is on its best behaviour, the British Government may think of "accelerating" the arrival of a Royal Commission. The speech of the Secretary of State, crude and arrogant as it is in parts happens, however, to be clear in its import of reaction and truculence against the demand, insistently made, for reform. The speech means nothing, it carries us nowhere and it requires exceptional faith on our part to infer that a little more play-acting in the Reforms would expedite generous concession on the part of the British Government. If the moderates, forgetting the bad faith of the Government in respect of the Lee Commission its terms of Indianisation and the separation of civil medical services, continue to lay faith in vapour utterances and throw the blame of delay on those who repudiate the spirit of the officials conducting the reforms, the dissensions thereby created will entirely suit the scheme of Lord Birkenhead's speech, which we declare is supercilious, evasive, and intimidating in its tone. The time has come for fastidious party-lords to subordinate their party-interests to the general good of the country. Only if they do it, will the bluster of Lord Birkenhead have been answered; if they counsel craven play-acting, the mighty expectations hidden in the word "acceleration" will be found to have been disappointed. Lord Birkenhead frankly believes in the sword-gleam of bureaucratic government and if we are over-awed by it, they will know how to reduce conditional promises of "acceleration" to the level of the definite Lee "compromise" which they have quashed in practice.

Lord Birkenhead's remarks on Indian finance, the vastness of India, the multifarious character of her interests and the excruciating importance of agriculture are worthy of any tongue loose novice speaking upon India. The celebration of "agriculture" has a recondite pose about it, but the utter poverty of India upon which Lord Olivier sapiently harped cannot be settled by reference to intensive manuring and the consolidation of proprietorships while the whole ambit of production is ruined by India's currency and financial policy. Lord Birkenhead told nothing about the incidence of economic pillage and his lachrymose remarks about poverty were not relieved by any confession about official misconduct. Indeed he appears to glory in the limits of retrenchment while the country is being squeezed dry by the corporation of mandarines who go on beating their own records in the world-championship for salary-grabbing. Comprehensive as his speech was in its affectation, very little was uttered about the havoc of British rule as evidenced in the literacy or the longevity of the people of India. In its survey, the speech is, despite its accurate elucidations of area and census, a sorry under-graduate performance filled with the pride of oracular non-chalance.

The Secretary of State had no positive declaration to make regarding reforms since no "decisions" had been reached. We were under the impression that the confabulations of the British Cabinet in the presence of the Viceroy would result in decisions. No, everything is to be considered by the Indian Government and the Assembly. If such was the process, Lord Reading ought to have deferred his holiday until after the discussion of the Assembly and the Government. It is, however, really an inversion of settled policy tacked on to some idle discussions in India which, we fear, will be dominated by the secretive coaxings of the Viceroy. The temptations of uncertainty and confidential hints are likely to churn up divisions among parties and people. We hope that such is not the intention of the Secretary of State who in a fit of intense constitutional propriety disclaims the existence of "decisions" and throws back the problem of reform to India. It is a masterful way of wasting time, and it excites further optimism among the loyal astrologers of progress who associate the blame of all stagnation with the Congress and its "impossibilist" attitude. Honestly speaking, Lord Birkenhead could have, without any easy excursions in the realm of India's "agricultural kingdom," declared what the British Government really thought after the counsel of Lord Reading. Bullying hints and idle platitudes are mixed up for the sake of delay, and the reasonable atmosphere created by the Faridpur speech has evoked no response. Diarchy has been a resounding fiasco whether in Madras or Bombay. If Lord Birkenhead had read the evidence of Sir K. V. Reddi or of the Indian members of the Bombay Government before the Muddiman Committee, he would have spared the noble lords much precious non-sense about the utility of diarchy in Madras and in Bombay. Diarchy is a positive nuisance and a debilitating disease, but Lord Birkenhead wants, pending decisions, a series of dummy ministries in all provinces to prove that "diarchy had been worked for all it was worth." Its worth is a minus quantity but Lord Birkenhead wants further ceremonials of its application. As it is a worthless expedient and as the return to its universal use is not offered as the price of any definite advance in any measurable distance of time, the Swarajists who meet at Calcutta next week should think a hundred times about the moral and the political wisdom of a mimic dance to oblige Lord Birkenhead. His speech is a piece of pretentious futility aggravated by hectoring accents. It helps us little, it leads us nowhere, since Lord Birkenhead spreads his wits purposelessly and has answered the offer of honourable co-operation with donnish expositions about agriculture. Without a manly and unequivocal offer from England, the spirit of alienation must continue. It is no use crying Peace, when there is no Peace.

THE PRIZE OF DELHI.

The Prize of Delhi Committee has now placed the scheme for the encouragement of Indian art in a tangible shape before the public. The scheme is, it should not be forgotten, a protest against, and an alternative to, the grandiose proposals, involving an expenditure of crores, which have been formulated in secret conclave and inspired by one whose ignorance of Indian conditions and indifference to Indian requirements are only surpassed by the temerity with which he has been able to persuade the Government of India to accept his assistance for the encouragement of Indian art. The scheme inspired by Sir Edwin Lutyens has been carefully guarded as a secret. It has not been published. Even members of the Central Legislature know nothing about it. But it cannot any longer be kept as a special privilege of the architect of New Delhi and his admirers. The scheme must be published. The members of the Legislature should insist on it as their indisputable right. They will then realise not only the extent of the mischief wrought by "interests" behind the scenes but also the significant silence of those who are usually loudest as professed friends of Indian art. But the information, however instructive will be a poor consolation to those eager for adequate satisfaction for the growing demands of Indian art if the constructive and practical proposals for the encouragement of Indian art outlined by the Prize of Delhi Committee are not pressed for unequivocal acceptance by the Central Legislature. Members of the local Legislature have a similar duty to perform towards Indian art. The Government of Bombay have been long known to be in full sympathy with the popular proposals. They cannot any longer hesitate in expressing their definite approval. The Prize of Delhi Committee has, it is evident, of set purpose, and rightly, outlined its proposals in the most general terms. The provinces have thus been left free to explore their own artistic individualities. No province, however progressive, need impose its methods or conceptions on another. If any province accomplishes an artistic composition, expression or form which is national in its appeal it will be found out at the representative annual exhibition at Delhi and the artists from other provinces will voluntarily, nay, instinctively, respond to the appeal and emulate the artistic methods and conceptions behind it. That is the only rational method for the co-ordination necessary for the evolution of the artistic synthesis which alone can be the adequate expression of the nation's conceptions and ideals of art. If the "truncated systems" of art education, the sentimentalism and the undefined ideals of Indian art which obtain indiscriminate admiration and the nebulous and fragmentary artistic manifestations are dispassionately examined as affecting the nation's future in art, it will not be difficult to perceive that the annual review and exhibition, suggested by the Prize of Delhi Committee, indicating the progress achieved by the different provinces represented at Delhi as a central place is the only practicable or rather the only possible method for the evolution of the artistic synthesis. If the necessity for adequate facilities for training and employment, for a system of scholarships and post-graduate courses, and for a periodic review leading towards the co-ordination of artistic activities throughout the country is recognised the proposals outlined by the Prize of Delhi Committee must secure the whole-hearted support of all those genuinely interested in and pledged to the future of Indian art.

Notes of the Day.

A Last Opportunity.

The South African Senate has, for the time being, saved the reputation of the Republic for sanity by rejecting the Colour Bar Bill. General De Wet declared that the Bill was nothing but a cry of despair. It would be truer to describe it as an act of madness. For only men who are intoxicated by the frenzy of racial arrogance could expect to carry out their nefarious intentions without destroying the basis of the British Empire. But General De Wet did not speak for the majority of the Whites in South Africa when he said that if the White man was to continue his existence in that country by a policy of oppression, he would rather see European civilisation there ended. For, General Hertzog's Government, who represent the majority of South African Whites, see in this monstrous outrage on humanity the only guarantee for the preservation of the White civilisation, to such a pass the boasted White civilisation has come! "Their mind," their spokesman in the Senate declared, "was made up, there was no chance of altering its decision. The Government considered it desirable that the Bill should become law as soon as possible." The Senate has merely stayed their hands. The Bill will be re-introduced and passed in the lower House, which reflects more faithfully the present attitude of the Whites than the Senate, and if it is again rejected by the latter, its enactment will be secured through a joint sitting of both the Houses. There is nothing that will induce the South African Government to take to the path of sanity which the Senate has indicated except the realisation that India is prepared to vindicate the rights and honour of her nationals by suitable action and not merely vocal protests, to the utmost limit of her resources. India cannot take such action until she regains her freedom. But the delay secured by the wise step taken by the South African Senate offers the Government of India and the British Government the last opportunity of doing their duty by India.

The Calcutta Mayoralty.

The question of the Calcutta Mayoralty has opened the sluices of vituperation in the Bengal Press. The Anglo-Indian papers took the cue from Sir Surendranath Banerjea who, as the captain of the Moderate rump, is leading a ferocious battle against what the disgruntled are pleased to call the "mixing" of politics with civics. Writers on politics and civics have failed to blot out the common ground that persists between the two, but the "mixing" formula happens to be a comfortable, if hollow, battle-cry; with the fervour of crusaders they denounce the enormity of mixing politics with civics! The Swarajists happen to be in a majority in the Calcutta Corporation, and as the credit or reproach of municipal administration adheres to them, they would naturally prefer to have in office men whom they could completely trust. If by so doing, there is any deterioration in drainage, water-supply or any of the other amenities of civic life, the disgruntled brigade will have a good case for convincing the rate-payers of the importance, next time, of sweeping off the Swarajists and restoring the old gang. In a famous memorial of the Presidency Association Sir Pherozeshah Mehta refuted the criticism of the Government that the Councils contained many lawyers. He admitted the presence of lawyers, as in the case of other countries, but he held that until the work of lawyers in legislation was proved to be injurious, there was no point in the sneer. Anglo-Indians, assisted by Surendranath Tories, have been vehemently and indiscriminately attacking the work of the Corporation because the Swarajist is their pet aversion. Their faults are magnified and no credit is given to the officers of the Corporation for cleaning up the Augean stables of Northern Calcutta which happened to be neglected by the pre-Swarajist Corporation.

Civics and Politics.

It is preposterous to cry for water-tight compartments in the province of politics and civics, because the healthy politics of a city are largely its civics, while the civics of a country are three-fourths of its politics. The object of the Anglo-Indian press and its auxiliaries is to discredit the Swarajist dominance in Bengal, a motive so flagrantly political that their antics are a sorry contribution to public amusement. Look at the ingenuity of their manoeuvres. Mr. W. H. Phelps, a veteran tradesman, is so inconsolable over the death of Mr. Das that he wants to pay him an extra tribute. Hence he has given notice that "in respectful deference to the express wish of the late Mayor, the Corporation does here and now deprecate all attempts at the introduction of politics in this council and hereby forbids it." Das dead is eliciting more deference from the Anglo-Indian than Das alive. It is touching to realise that all good Indians are dead Indians, and they all deserve tribute. Mr. Phelps, innocently of course, attributes more to Mr. Das than Mr. Das could have ever meant. Mr. Phelps and those of his kidney absented himself from mayoral functions when public receptions were accorded to patriots like Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal, Pandit Malaviya, Lajpatrai and others. What was a liberal civic duty with Mr. C. R. Das was bigoted politics to Mr. Phelps. When Indians plead for Indianisation, these same objectors remonstrate against politics, against racial hatred. Now Swarajists are accused of party-exclusiveness, of party-hatred. The psychology of the bad loser is always an interesting study. Mr. Phelps' tribute to Mr. Das fixes so much on his memory that his resolution reminds one of the lawyer's question: "Have you left off beating your wife. I insist on your answering Yes or No." The witness may have been single or he may never have beaten his wife; but the lawyer wants Yes or No. Mr. Phelps' resolution is shaped as a gesture of homage to Mr. Das, but it is based on certain presuppositions which make it a stupid manoeuvre highly worthy of the outcry against the Swarajists.

Belated Solicitude.

Indian Muslims have reason to be gratified at the welcome news received in Bombay that the pilgrimage was performed very satisfactorily, that the health of the pilgrims has been very good and that they are returning to Rabigh the port at which they had disembarked. Now that the pilgrimage has been performed the Government of Hedjaz who did their best to prevent the pilgrims from performing what is a religious obligation, have issued a proclamation informing them that, if they so wish, they may return to their respective countries via Jeddah instead of Rabigh. For this merciful solicitude the pilgrims will be duly thankful to the Hedjaz Government. Only the solicitude is too belated to achieve the object that Government have evidently in view, namely, to rehabilitate themselves in the eyes of the Muslims of the world who cannot forget the past record of their present head and his predecessor.

Vernacular in the Council.

At the conclusion of the Gurudwara Bill debate, Sir Miam Fazli-Hussain delivered a speech in Urdu. It is possibly the first instance of a Minister speaking in the Vernacular, but it was done apparently to rally the Muslim members to the support of the Bill. The President of a Council has the option of calling upon members to speak in any language in which they are known to be proficient. Subject to that general authority, the rule is that the business of the Council shall be transacted in English, but any member who is not fluent in English may address the speaker in any recognised Vernacular of the province. The rule of general practice was laid down because of an exasperating incident in the Madras Council when Lord Pentland used to preside over its deliberations. There was no restriction regarding language and one day Mr. B. V. Narasimha Iyer of Salem opened a slashing harangue in Tamil. Lord Pentland was startled by what sounded to him mellifluous gibberish and there was soon vocal competition in two languages, one man calling for order and the other insisting in Tamil that the rules allowed him to argue in his dear mother-tongue. Lord Pentland was helpless and his tormentor took occasion to lecture him in dazing Tamil on his incompetence to govern a province whose language he did not care to cultivate. When the uproar subsided, the Government made a note of the "danger" of allowing legislative discussions in the Vernacular, and a fresh rule was added to abate the din of Babel.

OUR CURRENCY PROBLEM.

(BY B. F. MADON.)

X*

(A detailed examination of the defence officially put forward of Government's Currency Policy).

In the previous article we saw that while the retail grain dealer in Bombay charged the consumer Rs. 10, the cultivator received Rs. 8 only. We have now to consider whether this Rs. 8 is all profit for him or whether he again, in his turn, has to pay some one. A little reflection will show that there are costs and charges in this business as there are in any other, and that it is only after all such costs and charges have been paid that we can arrive at the amount of money left to the cultivator as his profit or in other words as his wages for the labour he has put in for a whole season.

Among the costs of the cultivator will be items like:—

- Cost of seed.
- Cost of cultivation weeding etc.
- Cost of manure.
- Cost of irrigation water, if any
- Cost of labour at harvest time
- Feed of bullocks
- Cost of marketing.

Among the charges that the cultivator has to meet are:—

- Assessment to Government.
- Rent to his landlord if he is not himself the owner, but is a tenant occupier.
- Interest on money borrowed for current cultivation.
- Interest on mortgaged debt.

It is only when there remains anything after all these costs and charges have been met that the cultivator can be said to have a profit. Consequently it is clear that he must get enough money from the produce of his fields to pay all the above charges, and have a reasonable amount left as his own wages on which depends the livelihood of himself and family.

Cultivator's Guarantee.

Now has this cultivator any guarantee as Government servants have that he will continue to receive steadily rising salaries or wages? Has he at least a guarantee that he will get the same amount year by year? Can he count on even the probability of getting the same amount year by year as most other urban employees do? No, he cannot. It is very well known that the life of the cultivator is one of the most precarious, that he is absolutely at the mercy of the seasons, and that he may toil and moil for a whole season in the burning sun, and then some unfortunate storm or frost may deprive him of the fruits of his toil almost when the harvest is ready. One would suppose that a man whose livelihood is so precious, would be entitled to get much more than the average wage in order to cover the risks he runs every year. Leaving alone a higher wage than other workers' he surely is entitled to at least the average wage. Now we know on the authority of Sir Basil Blackett that prices in this country are on an average 80 per cent. above July 1914. We know further that the urban population whether commercial or industrial have been able to get the average level of their remuneration raised 75 to 80 per cent. or moreover the pre-war level. This was mainly done on the ground of high prices and high cost of living. The latest and most noteworthy example of the urban population being able to agitate and raise their wages is that of the Lee Commission which recommended important increases to the covenanted services. As we know these increases have been granted to them, and the Railway and other services have also been given more or less similar increases. Is it not fair that the cultivator should also get at least 80 per cent. over pre-war prices for his labour even if he is not given anything extra for the risks he runs?

Now let us see whether he gets 80 per cent. over pre-war. We shall turn to the index number of wholesale prices in Calcutta on which the Finance Member usually takes his stand. We shall take the beginning of the period that he took for his example in para 41 of his Budget speech, namely August 1923, because the injustice done to the cultivator in the prices obtained by him for his produce is perhaps seen in its most glaring form in August September 1923. Exchange was then also at Is. 4d. or thereabouts i.e., the same as pre-war. It was 16d. sterling not 16d. gold, but it enabled the producer to get full Rs. 15 to the £.

I take the Index Numbers from the Indian Trade Journal which regularly gives the Index Number of wholesale prices in Calcutta and readers who want to go into the subject more closely may be referred to this journal.

This is what we find there:

The general average of all commodities is 171 in August 1923. As the prices at the end of July 1914 are taken as hundred, this 171 means that prices were 71 per cent. higher in August 1923. While this is the average of all commodities, different groups of them show extraordinary variations. I will first quote all figures as given in the Indian Trade Journal

Metal	163
Sugar	231
Tea	211
Cotton	239
Cotton manufactures	261
Cereals	114
Pulses	112
Other food products	202
Oil seeds	134
Oil mustard	99
Jute Raw	73
Jute manufactured	123
Other textiles	160
Hides and Skins	125
Other raw and manufactured ...	103
Teak wood	119

Let us now try to understand the significance of these. When Sugar or Cotton are given as 231 or 239 per cent., it means

(Continued on page 9).

*Previous articles appeared on 19th, 18th, 30th, 26th, 6th, 16th, 24th, 26th June and July.

BIRKENHEAD'S THREAT TO INDIA

NO REVISION OF REFORMS.

WITHOUT "EVIDENCE OF SINCERE CO-OPERATION"

MUDDIMAN MINORITY THROWN OVERBOARD.

INDIA'S LACK OF "GIFTED LEADER."

LIBERALS TO BE RALLIED?

LONDON July 7.

Lord Olivier emphasised the crucial defects of the existing constitutions in India as a training ground for responsible Government. The question was whether the defects of Councils for their actual purpose of serving as a training ground for Parliamentary responsibility could be remedied fully without further consideration of the Constitution. It was expedient in the interests of all concerned that not only should the recommendations of the majority or the minority of the Muddiman Committee by way of altering rules be adopted, but that, in order oto ease dissatisfaction among all parties in India with the present Constitution, Government should immediately undertake a further examination of how the known difficulties with regard to the Constitution should be solved. He hoped Lord Birkenhead would be able to tell the House not only that he proposed to undertake with the Government of of India the consideration and enforcement of the recommendations of the Majority Committee, but also give Indian reformers some hope that beginning would be made following the lines recommended by the Minority Committee with some further revision and enquiry with regard to the future Constitution. Lord Birkenhead then followed. Lord Reading was not present during Lord Birkenhead's speech.

Lord Birkenhead spoke for eighty minutes.

FULL TEXT OF BIRKENHEAD'S SPEECH.

SIMLA, July 8.

The following is the full text of the speech made by Lord Birkenhead in the House of Lords, in reply to Lord Olivier on India:—

"My Lords, my first duty is beyond question to express gratitude for the great patience which both here and in another place has enabled me to hold the important office that I have filled for 8 months. Without indulgence, I am indebted both to my noble friend, Lord Olivier, who has repeatedly postponed the question down in his name to the general body of your Lordships and not less to those in the House of Commons who have exhibited a similar degree of patience. It I may venture to express the opinion upon the point I think both Houses of Parliament in this matter have exhibited wise restraint. The responsibility for Government of India is so vast, problems are so novel and so complex that no mind, however quickly acquisitive of new facts of however industrious in its application to their mastery, can hope to make any useful contribution without months of unremitting industry I have, I hope, not altogether misspent time which the indulgence of the House has made available to me. I propose to make the best attempt I can to discharge the task which it will naturally be expected from me to-day, that is to review general situation in India. Such consideration involves financial, commercial and political considerations. I shall attempt to deal with each.

"CONSIDERABLE MISUNDERSTANDING."

I must, however, make it plain, at the outset, that upon one and not the least important of subjects to which I must address myself there has been considerable measure of misunderstanding. Both in this country and in India there has been much speculation as to the discussions reached by the agreement between the Governor-General and myself. No decisions whatever have been reached, nor could any have been reached. Indeed not even the Cabinet which has naturally been kept closely aware of the discussions between myself and Lord Reading has reached any decision. The Government is far too conscious of the imolications of the Montagu-Chelmsford Constitution to find it possible even to think of the conclusions until certain indispensable antecedent steps have been taken by my noble friend, Lord Lytton, who is at present the head of the Government of India has naturally been kept very carefully informed of the discussions between myself and Lord Reading. Week by week, as those discussions have proceeded he has been made aware of both in general and in particular of their scope and tendency. Such a knowledge could not properly be withheld from him though as I have made it plain neither he nor his Government is affected by any responsibility thereby. But before any decisions of any kind are taken it is obvious that the consideration and advice of the Government of India must be formally invoked and it is at least equally obvious that the opinions of the Legislative Assembly must be elicited. We should for reasons which are apparent not dream of announcing or even of forming decisions without the contribution of that very important legislative body which we have so recently called into existence.

I am not, therefore, to-day, either announcing or purporting to announce decisions or conclusions. I cannot any longer resist the legitimate desire of Parliament to be informed of the result of the discussions which have taken place between the Governor-General and myself. The most description which I can give of the spirit in which I address Parliament is that having held this responsible office for 9 months, I am attempting a survey of the impressions which its tenure up to the present moment has stamped upon my mind.

INDIA'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

I address myself in the first place to the financial position of India. I am happy to say that on a general survey this position must be pronounced satisfactory.

After making a survey of the financial situation the Secretary of State proceeded:—"I ought perhaps in any estimate of the present and future material condition of India to say a special word upon the subject of agriculture. No greater contrast in occupation than that between the people of Great Britain and those of India could well be found. Whereas the former live in vast aggregation in large towns, the latter live scattered in countless communities over the countryside. In England and Wales, 80 per cent. of the population is returned as urban, in India 80 per cent. is recorded as rural. Unfamiliar as these topics are to me, I never theless venture with dogmatic certainty upon the statement that an immense increase is attainable in the yield, and, therefore, in the prosperity of the Agricultural Department India. Much has already been done by the Agricultural Department by loans, by irrigation, by scientific instruction. Nor am I unaware of the difficulties which beset the path of the reformer. He is confronted by stubborn conservatism of the peasant proprietor by infinite splitting up and sub-dvision of owners even by an obstinate disinclination to be taught new ideas or to adopt fresh methods. But making all allowance for all these difficulties, I would desire to make my opinion plain that a future of incalculable prosperity awaits India if and when she learns fully to realise and to value her agricultural kingdom. This particular subject is, as your lordships know, a "Transferred" subject. This circumstance does not render the correlated and national attempt to deal with more easy. But it has been closely discussed between the Governor-General and myself and I am not without hope that during my tenure of office it may be in our power to give to its further development a powerful impetus. I pass now to general consideration of political conditions in India, and here I naturally approach the most important of discussions which have taken place between Lord Reading and myself. In 1919, a remarkable and extremely bold experiment was made. It was made in the atmosphere of post-war idealism. My predecessor, Mr. Montagu, who was chiefly responsible for this experiment must on the whole accept any censure where it has failed, as he is entitled to all credit where it has succeeded. He died prematurely. As one who at the time was never particularly enthusiastic though of course I was responsible supporter of his policy I may be allowed now that he is dead to pay a tribute of respect and admiration alike to his idealism and to his courage. He was a true friend of India and his name will not I believe be forgotten in that country. The Act of 1919 was admittedly an experiment. No country in the world has ever been confronted with the problems comparable to ours in India. Of the 440 millions of British citizens who constitute the British Empire, 320 millions are Indians. The loss of India would mean a shrinkage in the Empire from 13,250 thousand to less than 11,500 thousand square miles. Our problem is in fact, and always has been, one of prodigious difficulty. It is to accommodate the minds of the East to those of the West, or if you prefer so to say it (I have no prejudice in the matter) the minds of the West to those of the East. History can, in fact, afford no parallel for such 'partnership. When the British nation first decisively intervened in India there was no question of successful and independent national destiny for this incalculable country. It was in disintegration it could not have continued to cohere. It was in 1746 that the State of war commenced between Great Britain and France in India from which in the result we were to emerge as a supreme Power in Asia, and it was not until 1765. that that supremacy was decisively asserted. I am, I believe, making no excessive claim when I lay down that whatever mistakes have been made in generations that have followed, the fiduciary obligations which we undertook in relation to the complex peoples of India, embracing as they do a population of 320 millions practising 9 great religions, and speaking 130 different speeches, have not been unfaithfully discharged.

"NEVER LAGGED BEHIND."

Certainly it will not be disputed that we have never lagged behind the temporary world standards by which the responsibilities of this kind have been measured by those Powers which have found themselves never indeed in analogous but sometimes in remotely comparable circumstances and so it happened consistently with our habit of keeping abreast with the current of modern thought that we decided with full and deliberate acquiescence of both Houses of Parliament to make that great experiment which is known as Montagu-Chelmsford Constitution. It is extremely important that we and others should realise with precision what was done by the Government of India Act of 1919. Its permanent and static effect is unquestionably contained in the Preamble. The Act itself was admittedly final and experimental. I shall not feel that I am wasting the time of your Lordships if I ask leave to remind you of the terms of the Preamble. Its language ought to be borne in mind by every instructed critic of our Indian policy and of the actual Indian situation with which I have to deal. Here follows the full text of the Preamble of the Government of India Act. 1919). These words expressed the deliberate and deeply considered decision of Parliament conformably with the principles laid down in the Preamble. One constitution or another might at one time or another be attempted experience educating us or informing. Our critics in India might induce us to make an amendment here or an advance or a variation there. But the whole message as we understand it or our situation in India with all that it involves is the storied past in the critical present and in the incalculable future is to be read in that preamble. We shall not be diverted from its high obligations by the tactics of restless impatience. The door to acceleration is not open to menace still less will it be stormed violence, but there never has been a moment since the Constitution was adopted in which the Government of India, acting in harmony with the Government at home has not been vigilantly and attentively considering the spirit in which the present Reforms have been received in India. It has indeed been an imperative urgent duty so to consider them. Wise men are not slaves of dates, rather are dates the servants of sagacious men. The developments have been easily conceivable to me, are still not wholly inconceivable to me in which the acceleration of the date of the Royal Commission might have been recommended even by every cautious statesman. I should however be failing in my duty if I did not make plain my clear and definite impression that the tactics hitherto pursued pursued by the most highly organised Party in India, could not have been more happily conceived if they had been subtly intended to forward the cause of reaction. A Constitution was given which, whatever its defects, beyond question afforded great opportunities to the politically-minded, if may adopt a phrase I do not specially admire among Indian peoples. The opportunities not ungenerously conceded might have been made the occasion of sincere co-operation, uniting the ancient and sophisticated traditions of the East with the more practical experience of the West.

LACK OF REALLY "A GIFTED LEADER".

I suspect that a really gifted national leader would have used the Constitution with all its possibilities of extension in this sense—no such leader was forthcoming. We have been confronted everywhere by those who are our principal opponents with the blank wall of negation. They did not say: "you have not given us enough but we will prove by our use of that which you have given that we are fit for more' and yet such an attitude would have been both sensible, practical and politic. What is 10 years in the age-long history of immemorial East? Our critics took a different line. They said: "We will have nothing whatever to do with your Constitution". Borrowing a quotation which they perhaps have been unwilling to employ they almost said, East is East and West is West and never the two shall meet.' They ignored the view, and I think they were profoundly mistaken in doing so that strange and apparently incongruous as is the partnership between the two countries each has much to contribute to the thought and inspiration of the other. The art, civilisation sophistication, literature and philosophy of India, though spread over an incredibly wide field, and derived from many confluent streams, contain an individual quality to which in subtlest elements

(Continued on next page.)

MOROCCAN SITUATION.

TAZA NOT BEING EVACUATED.

PEACE TERMS TO KRIM.

LONDON, July 8.

Paris.—The official view discountenances the alarmist reports regarding the Moroccan situation current on the Bourse which slightly weakened the franc. It is stated that Taza is not being evacuated. On the other hand it will be held at all costs, and Fez is not endangered. The Madrid correspondent of the "Temps" states that the French and the Spanish Governments propose jointly to offer to Abdel Krim peace proposals. If these are rejected, the combined Franco-Spanish operations will begin immediately.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE STRIKEN JAPAN

ONE MORE REPORTED FROM NAGOYA.

LONDON, July 8.

Tokio.—A severe earthquake is reported from Nagoya where several casualties are stated to have occurred.—Reuter.

(Nagoya is a city in Japan with a population of 288,639 and known for its porcelain manufacture).

UNEMPLOYED CHINESE DEPORTED.

BRITISH DEMONSTRATION.

HONGKONG, July 7.

Police have rounded up a score of unemployed Chinese who are being deported The military is protecting the Peak tram way. Trespassers on the track at night will be fired on, without warning.

The East Surreys, Marines, Volunteers and Punjabis are making a demonstration of route marches, this evening..

(Later). The most impressive British military demonstration was held to-day consisting of a route march which included sailors and marines from warships and submarines practically the full force of the East Surreys fully equipped with steel helmets and volunteers. The march of the Punjabis was an impressive spectacle.

CUSTOMS CONFERENCE AT SHANGHAI.

LONDON, July 8.

Washington.—It is announced that Mr. Kellogg, anticipating France's ratification of the Washington treaties affecting China, has appointed Mr. MacMurray and Mr. Silas Strawn, lawyer, as America's Commissioners at the Customs Conference at Shanghai.—Reuter.

CHARGES AGAINST DOSSER.

LONDON, July 8.

Shanghai.—Of the four charges against Dosser the mixed court has dismissed, on technical points, three, the chief of which was that the accused was preparing to commit a hostile act against certain foreign States. Dosser was remanded on bail of twenty thousand tarls which the Soviet Trade Mission is alleged to have furnished. The remaining charge accuses Dosser of preparing openly to incite to disorder. All charges against Dosser's wife have been dismissed.—Reuter.

NEW MILITARY COMMITTEE.

PERSONNEL AND TERMS OF REFERENCE.

SIMLA, July 8.

The Government of India (Army Department) have published to-day the personnel and terms of reference of the Committee which, under the chairmanship of Sir Andrew Skeen, Chief of General Staff will inquire into the means of attracting the best qualified Indian youths to the military career. The members are:—

Captain J. N. Banerjee, Mr. Phiroze Sethna, Sardar Jogendra Singh, Sir Abdul Qaiyum, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Dewan Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, Capt. Hira Singh, Hon. Capt. Gul Nawas Khan and Mr. Ernest Burdon (Army Secretary). Major A. F. Rawson Lumby will be Secretary of the Committee. Pandit Motilal Nehru will serve on the Committee, if his party which he wishes to consult will agree to doing so.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

The detailed terms of reference are:—

(a) By what means it may be possible to improve upon the present supply of Indian candidates for the King's Commission, both in regard to the number and quality.

(b) Whether it is desirable and practicable to establish a Military College in India to train Indians for commissioned ranks of the Indian army.

(c) If the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, how soon should the scheme be initiated and what steps should be taken to carry it out.

(d) Whether if a military college is established in India it should supersede or be supplemented by Sandhurst and Woolwich so far as training of Indians for commissioned ranks of the Indian Army is concerned.—A.P.

NO COLOUR BAR?

MINES & WORKS ACT

REJECTED BY S. A. SENATE.

CAPE TOWN, July 7.

The Senate by 17 votes to 13 has rejected the Mines and Works Act.

To-day's debate in the Senate was on a high level. The principal speakers were General De Wet, leader of the Opposition, and Mr. Beyers. Minister of Mines. General De Wet asserted that the real motive behind the Bill was once for all to establish European superiority in the industrial world. The Bill was nothing but a cry of despair. He agreed if the White man was to continue his existence in this country by a policy of oppression he would rather see European civilisation in South Africa ended.

Mr. Beyers, on the other hand, maintained that the abandonment of the colour bar meant the wiping out of White civilisation in South Africa, and concluded with a lengthy speech in which he declared that Government was fully conscious of the importance of the Bill which could not be further reconsidered. Government's mind was made up; there was no chance of altering its decision. Government considered it desirable that the Bill should become law as soon as possible.—Reuter.

THE RETURNING PILGRIMS.

HEDJAZ GOVERNMENT'S BELATED SOLICITUDE.

Shaikh Taher Aldabagh, head of the Hedjaz Deputation to India, writes under date July 7:—

I have great pleasure in informing you that I have to-day received a wire from Jeddah stating that a proclamation has been issued by the Hedjaz Government informing the pilgrims that, if the latter so wish, the Hedjaz Government will permit them to return to their respective countries via Jeddah. The object of the Government in issuing this proclaation is to save the pilgrims from the inconveniences and hardships they may have to undergo at the port of Rabegh or on the way back to that port.

PT. MOTILAL NEHRU.

HEALTH BETTER: LEAVES FOR ALLAHABAD.

LAHORE, July 8.

Pundit Motilal Nehru who had an attack of fever yesterday is much better this morning. His temperature is normal and he is feeling some temporary relief from his asthma trouble. He leaves Lahore to-day for Allahabad by the Calcutta Mail.—A. P.

RAJPUTANA RLY. TRAIN DETENTION.

DELAY FOR G. T. M.'S CONVENIENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

AJMERE, July 6.

On the 30th June the passenger train for Ajmere Khandwa section due to have left Ajmere at 10-45 p.m. was detained for nearly one hour and 45 minutes though all connecting trains arrived at right time. It is understood that the detention of this important train for such a long time was due to the fact that the General Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway who was to travel by it arrived at the station very late from the railway institute where he was enjoying a concert dance with brother officers. Hundreds of passengers including among others some British troops for Nasirabad, the Raja of Narsingarh's party and some Rajputana State officers were all unnecessarily detained in the station yard to their great inconvenience while the General Traffic Manager was enjoying dinner and dance. It is understood that strict instructions were of course given to the driver to any how make up the lost time. Such detentions have become possible in Rajputana because of its backwardness. Will the Agent kindly warn his officers against grave risks of such detention and stop this kind of scandal of public service once for all?

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, July 8.

The monsoon has strengthened in Central Provinces and Punjab but it continues weak in the Peninsula and Bengal.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, the East United Provinces, Central India East, the West Central Provinces and local in Upper Burma, Assam Orissa, the West United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Kashmir and Coorg.

A few falls have occurred in Bengal, Behar, North West Frontier Province, Northeast Baluchistan, the Bombay Deccan and the North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy, Moulmein and Bhamo three inches; Lashio one; Silchar four; Gauhati and Darjeeling one and a half; Sambalpur two; Bahraich one and a half; Jhansi one; Rawalpindi four; Sutna, Hoshangabad and Pachmarhi three and Saugor one and a half.

Forecast:—Increase in East of Central Provinces and Central Burma and decrease in Punjab—A. P.

BAWLA CASE PRISONERS.

APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL

INDORE OFFICER LEAVES FOR ENGLAND.

(From our Correspondent.)

INDORE July 4.

The rejections of the petitions for mercy of convicts in Bawla Murder case by the Viceroy has caused much disappointment among the relatives of the condemned men. Pond Mankari's mother has received a shocks and she is lying seriously ill.

A few officers from Indore including Mamtazan Bahadur Lala Shriman Singh, the Private Secretary to His Highness, left Indore for Bombay. Mr. Rachid, the Legal Remembrancer of Holkar State, left for England by P. and O. mail steamer "Multan." It is reported that the Privy Council appeals on behalf of the prisoners in the Bawla Murder case account for his trip to England where solicitors and counsel will have to be instructed.

POONA NOTES.

ANNUAL SARDAR'S DARBAR.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, July 2.

The suit filed by Mr. Homi Gustasp; Scout Master of Poona 2nd Troop of Boy-Scouts, for defamation against Mr. Jehangir S. D. Patel in the Court of Rao Bahadur Rale, Honorary Magistrate F. C. Poona Cantonment, has been settled out of Court, the complainant withdrawing the charge on the accused publishing a written apology in the paper in which the alleged defamatory remarks appeared.

The annual Sirdars' Durbar which was usually held about the end of June is this year, it is stated, to form part of the a reception to be held at Government House, Ganeshkhind. This is an innovation which will be generally appreciated especially as it is intended to entertain the Sardars. This reception on the 26th August, it is understood, will be utilized by H. E. the Governor to invest those who received recognition in the last Birthday Honours List. Full details of the function are not as yet available.

Official and Personal.

The Governor of Bombay opened the new building of the Alegaonkar's Schools at Kirkee on Tuesday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Willson gave a Dinner Party at Government House Ganeshkhind, on Tuesday the 7th July. The following had the honour of being invited:—The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. B. Hotson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Hatch, Mrs. H. Denning, Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Framji, Mr. G. E. L. Laird-MacGregor, the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Wild, Mr. R. G. Pradhan, Lt-Colonel H. F. W. Paterson, Lt.-Col. B. E. Murray, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. E. H. Blamey, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. E. W. Browne, Mr. C. E. L. Gilbert, Mr. G. S. Wilson, the Revd. W. A. Sawtell, Mr. T. F. Main, Mr. M. Hesketh, Mr. W. L. C. Trench, Mrs. J. C. K. Peterson, Major and Mrs. M. R. H. Crofton, Major and Mrs. P. Power, Major and Mrs. E. E. Doyle, Nawab Shah Rookh Yar Jung Bahadur and Miss Sorabji.

Mr. Justice N. R. Chatterjee acts as Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court vice Sir Lancelot Sanderson on leave till 27th August.

GREAT FIRE AT GLASGOW.

LONDON, July 7.

A great fire at Glasgow has completely destroyed the well-known exhibition centre, Kelvin Hall of the huge church belonging to the Kelvin Grove United Free Congregation. The flames spread to Bleythyre Street and involved the whole thoroughfare. No lives were lost.—Reuter.

A POPULAR RAILWAY OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC ADDRESS ON RETIREMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SANAND, July 6.

A pleasant function took place at Sanand in Ahmedabad District the other day when a public address was presented to Mr. Chhaganlal Narsidas, Station Master, who is retiring from this month after creditably serving the B. B. and C. I. Railway for a period of 33 years. Mr. Chhaganlal has been at Sanand for the last nine years during which period he has won the regard and esteem of the public, and especially of the mercantile community of Sanand, by his courteous treatment and prompt attention to their conveniences and interests. The gathering was held in specially erected mandap at the station, and was attended by about 500 persons including the Thakore Saheb Shri Jaywantsinghji, Nagarsheth Padamsi Makandas, Sheth Jamnadas Chunilal, Mr. Maneklal B. Bhatt Traffic Inspector of Viramgam, Mr. Hiralal M. Rabal Travelling Claim Inspector, Mr. Chhotabhai Patel Dy. Station Master and other railway officers. A band was also present to enliven the proceedings.

BIRKENHEAD'S THREAT TO INDIA.

(Continued from previous page.)

Western thought has not attained, and it is equally true that the practical qualities of the Anglo-Saxon race harnessed to the very experienced and common sense outlook upon world politics brings to the partnership qualities which will not be often found to the East of Suez. Common sense and reason would therefore appear to suggest that the men of the enlisted view in India and in Great Britain should have proceeded upon the lines of thought which ought, almost assuming all-round allowances, to have been identical. To the talk of India as an entity is as absurd as to talk of Europe as an entity. Yet the very nationalist spirit which has created most of our difficulties in the last few years is based upon aspirations and claims of a Nationalist India. There never has been such a nation. Whether there ever will be such a nation the future alone can show.

BOGEY OF "COMMUNAL DIFFERENCES".

One of the greatest anxieties which confronts us in India, to-day, is the communal differences which divide 70 millions of Moslems from the vast Hindu population. In these dissentions we have kept out hands unsullied by partisanship. If we withdraw from India to-morrow the immediate consequences would be a struggle an outrance between Moslems and Hindu population. I put on one side for the purposes of this anticipation perils obviously afforded by the existence of 3 million turbulent and martial tribesmen living precariously between the frontiers of India and the borders of Afghanistan. Actual circumstances being it seems to me indisputably such as I have indicated I have always been puzzled to understand the train of reasoning which passes through the minds of clever men who have unfortunately made themselves our antagonists in India. There are many such men. I have tried with greatest sympathy to understand their point of view. I have asked them whether they contemplate the withdrawal at an early date of British troops from India. I have never found one who advocated such a course. Is there in fact a responsible leader of any school of Indian thought who will to-morrow say: commit to us at once the full responsibility and we will acquiesce in the withdrawal of British troops from India. I do not believe that such a man could be found, and if he could my opinion of his judgment would undergo a swift diminution. I do not speak upon this point without having had many opportunities of founding a conclusion derived from very divergent sources of information. Your Lordships may, I think, take it from me as an almost generally expected conclusion that an immediate repudiation of our responsibilities in India would be at least as fatal to the interests of India itself as in any year since 1765. I have thought it desirable by way of preface to make these general observations before I make plain my view as to degree in which the Montagu-Chelmsford Act has been a success or a failure. I am bound in such a matter to make my view precisely plain. In common with my colleagues in the Cabinet I must accept full responsibility for that great constitutional change. But I may perhaps be permitted to say what is known to many of my colleagues that I entertained greater doubts upon this reform than most of those with whom I co-operated. For this reason, I am of all people specially bound to attempt an honest and impartial review of the working of the Act. I myself was always very distrustful of the diarchical principle. It seemed to me to savour of a kind of pedantic and hide-bound Constitution to which the Anglo-Saxon communities have not generally responded, and which in my anticipation was unlikely to make an successful appeal to the community whose political ideas were, thanks in the main to Macaulay, so largely derived from Anglo-Saxon models. I am obliged, therefore, to address myself candidly to the question, "has the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform succeeded or has it failed?" I cannot say that it has failed. It has seen exposed to every cruel mishap, which could befall a new Constitution freely conceived and generously offered. Most of the popular leaders in Indian life have abused and defamed it. It has never been given a chance. Mr. Montagu undoubtedly looked and surely he was entitled to do so to those who cherished the most sanguine expectations of Indian political capacity to co-operate in his great task. These expectations were not realised. Critics of Indian capacity for Self-Government would indeed have been helpless had wiser counsels prevailed in India. Suppose, for instance, that judicious and sagacious co-operation had been exhibited by the leaders of Indian thought. Can anyone imagine that reactionary critics of these reforms in this country could habe retarded the chariot of progress. Had that which was given been used with cheerful goodwill to justify the gift of that which was still sought the task of acceleration would have been easy.

"FUTILE ATTEMPT TO DESTROY CONSTITUTION."

Indeed, unfortunately the leaders of Indian thought contributed a different bias and the most highly organised political party in India wasted its energies upon a futile attempt to destroy that which we had conceived at least in its first fruits to be a generous offer. But not all the resoures of a very adroit and sophisticated Party has availed to destroy this experimental Constitution, and indeed who was prepared to curse upon the balance of the whole matter inclined to bless. These general observations very necessary to be borne in mind lead me to inform your Lordships more closely of the results of the working of the new Constitution. We are aided in the task of attempting a general survey of its workings up to the present in different parts of India by reports which have recently been presented by Governments Concerned. In the main I accept and am prepared to justify them. In Madras, the transitional constitution has worked with a great measure of success. Ministers have used their influence to steady public opinion and feeling and have displayed a general moderation and no small measure of statemanship. The Governor-in-Council has stated that it an earnest endeavour to work on constitutional lines is a qualification for political advance. The Madras Presidency has shown itself fitter for an advance than any other Province. In the present Council of Bombay, the Swarajist Party is the strongest in numbers, but does not command a majority, and it is pledged to a policy of refusal of political responsibility. The Ministers were therefore selected from the smaller groups—circumstances which must obviously be a source of weakness lacking sufficient support from their followers. They are driven to lean upon the official vote and so the distinction between the two halves of Government has been obscured. The Bombay Government has recently pointed out that the main object at present must be to strengthen the position of Ministers and to encourage the organisation of parties. In the first Council elected in Bengal progress was made and some solid achievements were recorded. The Government claims with justice that Ministers were able to influence a sufficient number of members to make it possible with the aid of officials to carry through a considerable amount of useful legislation. The second Council contained a large and influential body belonging to the Non-co-operation Party which is pledged to prove that the present Constitution is unworkable. This body was joined by the Independents and the combined Party commands more than 60 votes in the House of a total strength of 140. The possibility is not to be excluded that at the next general election there may be a return of an absolute Swarajist majority taking office with the avowed intention of wrecking Government from within. Government points out that a Constitution requires to be specially considered from he point of view of giving the Executive power to deal with obstruction. Since this report was framed by the local Government, the Bengal Legislative Council has indicated, in no uncertain manner that it prefers to dispense with Ministers and the diarchic Constitution, and accordingly the Government of India and I have no option to suspend the transfer of subjects in that province.

REFORMS AND N. C. O.

The Government of the United Provinces say that it is instantly (*sic*) alleged by their enemies and critics that the reforms have failed. If this means that the Constitution has definitely broken down they absolutely deny the statement since the collapse in its original form of Non-Co-Operation Movement. It is claimed that internal conditions of the Province have steadily improved, and except for a tension between Muslims and Hindus there nothing to causes Government serious anxiety. 47 millions of people are living peaceably under an ordered and progressive administration and are probably more prosperous than their predecessors have ever been. The Reformed Constitution had failed to satisfy both Swarajists and Liberals, and this constitutes the principal cause for anxiety. The Governor-in-Council says that Diarchy is obviously a cumberous complex confused system, having no logical basis rooted in the compromise, and defensible only as a transitional expedient. In the Punjab the working out of the Scheme has driven the two main communities, Hindu and Mahommedan, into open dissensions, and has developed an acute antagonism between the urban and rural interests. There is not as yet, in the view of the Government, an evidence of the existence of a thinking and selective electorate in districts capable of exercising its vote on considerations of policy. Here too diarchical scheme has produced considerable anomalies, and it cannot be claimed that the Punjab afforded a suitable field for the introduction of a divided responsibility. So far Ministers willing to co-operate with the executive have been found who have been supported by a Party which has not attempted to force them into an extreme position. In Burma Reforms were introduced, 2 years later than other Provinces than India. Less than 7 per cent. of the electorate voted at the only general election held which was boycotted by Extremists during the 18 months in which the Reforms have been in operation, hardly any difficulties have been experienced and hardly any defects discovered in the working of the Constitution. The Government of Bihar and Orissa said that one may search in vain for signs that 3 years of Reforms have educated the electorate to the meaning of an election and business of a legislature. In many districts, the reports of the Presiding Officer declared that a large proportion of voters did not know the name of the candidate for whom they had voted, but had only been told the colour of his box. Government includes amongst the causes which have contributed to the non-success of Reforms the failure to create a Ministerial Party prepared to support Ministers in carrying out a definite programme. The Council still remains divided into 2 parties, Official and non-official. Where the issue is not an anti-Government one, Ministers have their following in Council, but they cannot bring this to bear on political conditions and cannot therefore, assist Government in its times of difficulty. The Local Government adds that there is very little that can be done to the smooth working of Diarchy or to eliminate administrative imperfections. The Central Provinces Government say that the value, of the experiment in responsible Government during the first Council was weakened first by the lack of connection between members and their Constituents, secondly, by the absence any Party Organisation which would have made the responsibility of Ministers to the Council effective, and, thirdly, by the lack of funds. A fair measure of success in working of Diarchy which was achieved was due partly to the moderation of the Council and partly to the efforts made to work the scheme by members of Government and Permanent Services. Here, also the Province is for the time being without hope that their appointment may shortly be found feasible. In Assam, the Governor-in-Council sums up the difficulty of working the Constitution as due, firstly, to the existence of a section of public men considerable enough in numbers and ability to influence the Council which is actively hostile to the present Constitution and declines to work it, and secondly, to financial difficulties which have precluded the Local Government from undertaking activities other than those of carrying on the essential administrative functions on the re-existing (pre-existing) line. Ministers have thus no convincing bestowed (sic) to the cry of their opponents that reforms have bestowed (sic) to benefits on electors. Enough has been said to satisfy my present purpose, which is to show that no short or dogmatic answer can be given to the question. Has the constitution succeeded? It has neither altogether succeeded, nor has it altogether failed, and it must further be noted by way of additional qualification that where it has succeeded the price of success has been at some stages and in some districts a considerable inroad upon the Diarchical principle. I have not thought it proper to discourage such tendencies holding view that the whole matter was experimental and afforded an opportunity to each province to work out its Constitutional salvation in its own way. What then is it possible for me to say at this stage of the future? The wisdom of Parliament declared that after a period of 10 years the Montagu-Chelmsford Constitution should be revised by a Royal Commission. It will undoubtedly require such a revision, and it cannot be too plainly stated that everything will necessarily be thrown into the melting pot. Diarchy itself is very obviously not a sacred principle. It must be decided by results. The conception was always doctrinaire and artificial. A great measure of success may justify it where smaller would not.

REVISION OF CONSTITUTION.

And now I apply myself more closely to a subject which has caused much speculation and had proved at least an equal degree of agitation. The date of revision to those who framed the Reforms 10 years appeared to be a reasonable period for review, and in determining what was the reasonable period for purposes of revision, it seems unnatural to suppose that, parliament presciently anticipated the very unreasonable campaign of Non-Co-operation which has done its best to wreck the Constitution altogether. Even assuming co-operation it was thought that the period of 10 years would be required to afford a data for a reliable conclusion and generalisation. But I do not hesitate to make clear my own view that it was not the intention of the Legislature to attempt to shackle succeeding governments if a spirit of cheerful and loyal co-operation was generally exhibited on the one hand, or if upon the other, grave and glaring defects disclosed themselves, it would indeed have been the assumption of omnisence alien to the Anglo-Saxon tradition, for Parliament to assume so high a degree on prescience as to declare that in no circumstances should the date of the Commission be accelerated. In fact the door was never closed. It is on the contrary open to-day but the condition is clear and precise. There will be, there can be, no reconsideration until we see everywhere among the responsible leaders of Indian thought an evidence of sincere and genuine desire to co-operate with us in making the best of the existing Constitution.

REGRET AT DESHBANDHU'S DEATH

The Swarajist Party has, in my opinion, most unhappily so far thrown its powerful weight into the other scale along this road. There is no progress. That Party has recently lost a capable and energetic leader who commanded great support and made many sacrifices for the cause in which he profoundly believed. But I should fail in my duty if I did not make it absolutely plain that the advice which he gave to his countrymen was throughout unhappily conceived. It may be, I dare attempt no prediction, that his untimely death will even now afford an opportunity for reconsideration. It has been the habit of the spokesmen of Swarajists thought to declare in anticipation that no Constitution framed in the West can either be suitable for or acceptable to the people of India. It has always seemed to me that a very simple answer may be made to such a contention. We do not claim in Great Britain that we alone in the world are able to frame Constitutions, though we are not altogether discontended with humble constructive efforts which we have made in this field of human ingenuity. But if our critics in India are of opinion that their greater knowledge of Indian conditions qualifies them to succeed where they tell us that we have failed, let them produce a Constitution which carries behind it a fair measure of general agreement among the great people of India. Such a contribution to our problems would now where be resented. It would on the contrary be most carefully examined by the Government of India by myself, and I am sure by the Commission whenever that body may be assembled. I gladly recognise that Liberal Party neither considerable in number nor lacking in leadership of enlightened men has refused to associate itself with the illstarred course of non-co-operation. It is still possible that this Party perhaps to be gradually reinforced by fresh moderate elements may play a great part in the constitution-fashioning of the future.

THE MUDDIMAN REPORT.

I pass now by natural transition to the Muddiman Report. The obligations of the Government must be admitted to the experienced men who contributed so much labour and produced so competent a report. We do not anticipate for reasons which I have already made plain that we shall be able to accept the report of the Minority at this stage. The problem of provincial autonomy had not indeed been adequately thought out by those who are to-day pressing it so strongly upon our attention. Provincial autonomy contemplates the complete transfer of Law and Order, and it would render necessary far-reaching changes in the Central Government of India which I have never yet seen closely analysed, and very rarely even cursorily examined. It is rather on the lines recommended by the Majority that any immediate action must be taken. As I have already said we await the formal views of the Government of India on this matter. But it will certainly be the desire of His Majesty's Government to go as far as possible in carrying out the proposals which the Government of India may make after discussion in the Legislative Assembly. Many of the recommendations of the Committee can be carried out by regulation and do not require an Act of Parliament. There need be no delay in making these changes, in those cases where legislation is required the matters can be appropriately dealt with, as when opportunity offers.

INDIANISATION OF ARMY.

I ought next, I think, to make a few observations upon the subject which has greatly exercised Indian speculation, namely, the so-called Indianisation of the army. An essential factor in India's advance towards Responsible Government is to Indian minds the possession of a national army. We can all see why and we can all appreciate Indian aspirations, but here again we are in the region of an experiment, and of a very delicate experiment. The method which has been adopted is that of complete gradual Indianisation as an experiment of 8 units. It is criticised as being both slow and limited in scope. The process must indeed necessarily be slow. The length of time which it ordinarily takes the British officer to reach the command of his Regiment is 25 years, and there is no reason to expect that an Indian Officer will take a shorter time and the experiment is necessarily limited in scope, if only by the paucity of material, for, apart from the fact that we cannot afford to risk lowering the efficiency of our small Indian Army on which the security of India depends, at present we have difficulty in finding enough Indian cadets up to the Sandhurst standard to provide subalterns even for these eight units. We are doing our best to remedy this. The Prince of Wales Military College at Dehra Dun is beginning to produce boys of more promising type and the Government of India have recently appointed a Committee under the presidency of the Chief of the General Staff to examine the whole question of training for the army. They may recommend the creation of an Indian Sandhurst, and if they do we shall consider their recommendation with every desire to do what may appear necessary to make this experiment of Indianisation a success within its limits. But until it has been shown to be a success within those limits it is not our purpose to go beyond them. How could we? An army exists for the purpose of fighting and if we could not get eight units that would fight efficiently what would be the use of trying sixteen? No sane Government will allow its army to become a toy of the political parties. I know that some Indian politicians dislike this particular experiment on the ground of what they call segregation of Indian officers in these eight units as though some idea of inferiority were necessarily involved in it. The complaint comes ill from those who criticise the slowness of the experiment. For what is the advantage of concentrating Indian officers in these units? Just this that the test being whether a completely Indianised unit is as good as other the sooner we create completely Indianised units the sooner we shall know whether the experiment has succeeded or not, and is not that exactly what politicians themselves want? One would almost think that those who complain of the segregation are not so sure as they sometimes seem that the experiment will succeed and shrink from a conclusive test. He either fears his fate too much or his desserts are small who dares not put it to the touch to win or lose it all. But I do not wish to appear unsympathetic. I am not so. We are doing our best. No-one did for India in this matter more than the Great Commander-in-Chief whose loss we have recently been lamenting and I adopt his word. We are experimenting with Indianisation of eight units of the Army. This experiment must be carried through. It may succeed or it may not. That remains to be seen. But whatever happens the experiment must be tried out and not plucked out by the roots to see how its growth is progressing. India must have the best and nothing but the best for foundations of her future army. And now I pass to the position of the services. I do not want to say very much about this. It will be one of the subjects for the Royal Commission when the time comes but there is an aspect upon which I must touch.

SERVICES AND MINISTERS.

One of the objections to the present constitution which is most constantly put forward is that ministers are prejudiced in their task by the fact that not all the services which are instruments of their policy are under their control and that the bill now before Parliament tends towards accentuating this difficulty. I should be the first to welcome signs that the provisions in the Reforms Act which reserved to the Secretary of State a considerable measure of direct responsibility for the Indian even in the transferred sphere were unnecessary, for they would be the best indication that the Indian political opinion has realised the vital necessity to the well being of any form of government of giving public servants a generous support and encouragement in the performance of their duties. Unfortunately such signs are still all too rare and until public servants both English and Indian can feel in India as they can elsewhere that unfair and captious criticism of their actions will be neither voiced nor tolerated be responsible public opinion, reservations in support of the Services contained in the Reforms Scheme will unfortunately remain justified and necessary. I proceed now in a survey of this vast subject which must necessarily be incomplete to deal with one or two unrelated topics of which something should be said.

REPRESSION IN BENGAL.

I have already discussed in this house a revolutionary outbreak in Bengal which my judgment rendered the adoption exceptional repressive measures essential. These measures have not failed in their effect. The local situation is being constantly and vigilantly watched and when the general interest and safety of the community justify relaxation such a relaxation will immediately take place but that moment was not yet come.

I ought to make a passing mention of that unhappy efflorescence of communal difference which has occasioned an increasing anxiety in many parts of India. These disturbances, troublesome and grave as in some districts they have been, served as a reminder that Indian problems are not as simple as is sometimes superficially imagined. The presence in India of 70 million Mohamedans martial in their traditions and virile in their qualities, contributes an immense complication. It is being most closely watched both by the Government of India and in my office.

PRINCES OF INDIA.

I add next a word on the subject of the great ruling Princes of India. Their generosity, their loyalty and their courage have been proved on many a stricken field and need no eulogy from me. Their rights in a majority of cases are stated and consecrated by sceemn treaties. Whatever changes and developments the future may bring with it we shall never fall short in our obligations to those who have shared our perils and never despaired of our imperial destiny.

INDIANS IN THE EMPIRE.

I must add a brief observation upon a matter of great consequence which has caused and continues to cause me grave anxiety. I refer to conditions in which many Indian citizens of the Empire live in various parts of His Majesty's Dominions other than India. The subject is notoriously delicate and one must avoid indiscreet or unskilful language in relation to it. But I may imagine without offending any interest which I am bound to consider ask other parts of the Empire to remember how profoundly this problem affects relations between the Empire and India. I know their difficulties. No one knows them better. I do ask more than that in every measure which they take should exhaust every effort to avoid such discrimination as must deeply wound the ancient and dignified peoples of India.

Now my lords, my task is nearly ended. I have had the advantage during the last few months of constant discussions with my noble friend the Governor-General. Let me take this opportunity once for all of expressing obligations under which myself and indeed the whole country owe to His Excellency His prudence, circumspection, judgment, patience, and courtsey have all been exhibited upon a stage which demanded these very qualities at this very time. He has supported without dismay the burden of many anxieties and had maintained high and serene composure in face of many and various antagonisms. I sincerely hope that he will return to complete his task, strengthened and recreated in health. I cannot affect to believe that, the contents of this speech to which your Lordships have listened with so much patience will bring satisfaction to those elements in India which are determined to remain dissatisfied. But I would nevertheless remind them that while we have obligations in respect of the voters who number only some eight and a half millions, we have also obligations in respect of the two hundred and fifty millions in British India of whom we are the responsible guardian and in a less degree in respect of the seventy millions in the Indian States. While as we survey strange history which has associated two peoples so diverent in origin, in civilisation and in religion we are conscious of many errors of judgment and even of some occasional wrong, we are nevertheless bound enough to claim that in fair perspective we have not been an unworthy trustee of the charge which we undertook so many generations ago. We have brought to this gigantic task unstained devotion. Many a nameless hero has spent his strength and flung away his life in grappling with hideous spectres of famine and disease. Many an illustrious victory as the stately pages of Lord Curzon's book remind us has mortgaged too deeply in this same task his vital resources. The terms of the preable are even now not incapable of realisation but we must first expel and exorcise the demon of suspicion. We ask the Indian people to-day with deepest sincerity for goodwill and for co-operation. But my Lords, while it is an object close to our minds to create this atmosphere I should be guilty of disingenuousness if I painted the prospects in colours too vivid or too sanguine. I am not able in any foreseeable future to discern a moment when we may safely either to ourselves or India abandon our trust. There is, my lords, no "Lost Dominions." There will be no "Lost Dominions" until that moment, if ever it comes, when the whole British Empire with all that it means for civilisation is splintered in doom it is our purpose resolutely, tirelessly, wholeheartedly to labour for the well being of India as our ancestors have laboured throughout generations. For that purpose, we are and we request the goodwill. Nor shall we be niggardly bargainers if we meet with generous friendship which is near and dear to our hearts. We do no longer talk of holding 'the gorgeous East in fee." We invite in a contrary sense diverse peoples of this continent to march side by side with us in a fruitful and harmonius partnership which may recreate the greatest and proudest days of Indian history.—Reuter.

OLIVIER'S TRIBUTE TO BIRKENHEAD.

Lord Olivier spoke again and paid a tribute to the spirit of high statesmanship and goodwill shown by Lord Birkenhead. He especially welcomed Lord Birkenhead's determination to take up with the Governor-General definitely the task of really reorganising agricultural methods in India. Unquestionably one of the most continual incitements to the complaints against the Government of India was the extreme poverty of India and the little that allegedly, the Government of India had done to improve the defective methods of Indian agriculture. He was sure this would be a message of encouragement and sympathy to India for which the community would be grateful to him.

Lord Olivier concluded by asking Lord Birkenhead to take into consideration the real feeling of the masses in India with regard to the Muddiman Committee's report. He would like to see the question of the future of India directly tackled with the real desire to see if there were any ways and means of developing the idea of provincial autonomy.

The debate then ended.—Reuter.

BRITISH PRESS OPINION.

"A FRIGIDLY POMPOUS NULLITY."

LONDON, July 8.

Lord Birkenhead yesterday spoke before an unusually large audience of peers. The throne steps were thronged with Privy Councillors. Mr. Baldwin was present and the galleries were filled with many distinguished persons, including a number of Indians.

This morning's newspapers publish long leaders and accord Lord Birkenhead's speech a mixed reception.

The "Times" says Lord Birkenhead made much of the empirical tendencies of the Anglo-Saxon mind. There is also the British tradition of trust and good-faith. We are pledged by date in the matter of these reforms. To speak at present of inviting proposals for a new constitution is hardly the best way to stimulate practical co-operation under the present Act on which Lord Birkenhead for one moment strongly insisted.

A NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENT.

The "Daily Telegraph" hails the speech as a notable achievement in many ways. It declares that the Secretary of State for India speaks for his country when he says, "It is our purpose resolutely, tirelessly and wholeheartedly to labour for the well-being of India."

The "Westminster Gazette" says Lord Birkenhead has added little to our knowledge but he has at least showed some comprehension of the difficulties of the question. He did not attempt to remove the responsibility for its solution from the hands of the people of India.

The "Daily News" deplores the absence of any definite statement. It says the speech is likely to produce nothing but exasperation in India.

The "Morning Post" disappointedly refers to "the frigidly pompous nullity" of Lord Birkenhead's oration.—Reuter.

The "Manchester Guardian" says:—The pace Lord Lord Birkenhead sets is dangerously slow. The best thing in the speech is the expression of readiness to examine carefully any Indian alternative.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN PRESS COMMENTS.

DELHI, July 8.

Commenting on Lord Birkenhead's speech the "Hindustan Times" says:—"It reads like a blustering outburst by a typical sun-dried bureaucrat. One traces in all his studied phraseology an ill-concealed desire to draw the pen right across the Reforms Act and send India back to glorious days of pure despotism.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD, July 8.

The "Pioneer" says Lord Birkenhead has put his finger on the weak point of the Swarajists' attitude. Had there been a sign that organised representatives of politically-minded classes were prepared to work the Constitution the case for early revision on the ground of its defects would have been strong.—A. P.

Rangoon, July 8.—The "Rangoon Gazette" says:—The position taken up by Lord Birkenhead is unchallengable.

EMPIRE COTTON-GROWING.

DECISION OF FAR REACHING IMPORTANCE

LONDON, July 8.

The decision of far-reaching importance to Empire Cotton growing is contained in the announcement of the Liverpool Cotton Association which has devised an "Empire and miscellaneous cotton delivery contract" against which growths other than the American and Egyptian may be tendered. The effect of this is to enable those financially interested in cotton from India and elsewhere in the Empire to safeguard themselves against loss by hedging transactions in the future market.—Reuter's Special.

DEADLOCK NOT COMPLETE.

PREMIER ON COAL CRISIS.

LONDON, July 8.

In the House of Commons to-day questioned regarding the coal crisis Mr. Baldwin thought that it was clear that the possibilities of negotiation were not yet exhausted. He appealed to both the sides to explore every opportunity for settlement. He disagreed with the Labour members who expressed the opinion that the deadlock was complete.—Reuter.

A public meeting in memory fo late Deshbandhu Das was held at Chembur on 1st instant in the Marathi Vernacular School rooms, under the presidency of Mrs. Ali, daughter of late Justice Badiruddain Tyabji. The meeting recorded its profoundest sense of grief and loss at the premature and sudden death of the Deshbandhu.

At a Special Meeting of the Municipal Committee, Hoshangabad, held on 27th ultimo in the Tilak-Bhawan it was resolved to place "on record their sense of profound sorrow at the sudden and untimely death of Deshbandhu Chitranjan Das."

RANGOON, July 8.

The "Rangoon Times'" Moulmein correspondent wires:—U Chit Hlaing, leader of one section of the Council Boycott Nationalist and President of the organisation of that section has been arrested at Amherst for a political offence and was released on bail.—A.P.

THE ANAVIL SAMAJ.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the report of the meeting of the Anavil Samaj held on the 14th instant published in your paper of the 16th instant we find it to be inaccurate in material particulars and in anticipation of your being good enough to give us space in your paper we proceed to set out below what actually happened in the said meeting.

At the outset a letter of protest signed by some members to the effect that the meeting was invalidly and illegally convened by the president was recorded. On the work on the agenda being taken up for consideration, Mr. Bhanabhai Khushaibhai, an experienced pleader of Bulsar, with the leave of the President moved a resolution to the effect that the meeting be postponed until a committee consisting of Mr. B. J. Desai, the leading Advocate of Bombay and Mr. C. A. Vakil of Messrs. Madhavji and Co., Solicitors of Bombay, made their report on the first item on the agenda which related to certain changes in the Rules and Regulations of the Samaj, and that a sum of Rs. 1,000 be sanctioned for distribution of scholarships by the existing Managing Committee. The resolution and an amendment which was subsequently moved were put to vote and declared lost on show of hands. Division was promptly demanded and thereafter scrutineers were appointed. The scrutiny lasted for about two hours and a half and the scrutineers announced the result of the scrutiny at about 8.45 p.m. The President, thereupon, declared that the resolution was lost by 113 members voting against it and 110 voting for it. Those voting for Mr. Bhanabhai's proposition consisted substantially of aged and respectable members of the community and old members of the Samaj while those who opposed it consisted principally of young men newly enrolled after the report was out and to a small extent of aged and respectable members of community. Mr. Balvantrao K. Desai, Advocate of Bombay, moved a resolution to adjourn the meeting to next Sunday. This resolution was duly seconded. The president disallowed this resolution on the ground that to his mind the resolution was in substance the resolution which was declared lost. This caused a great stir in the meeting and several aged and respectable members recorded their emphatic protest against this arbitrary ruling which meant and could only mean that the president had no regard for the convenience of those who had come from distant places like Bombay, Bulsar and Surat and who had to attend to their usual business on the next day and for whose convenience the resolution was moved as was made clear by the mover. Thereupon, Mr. Balwantrao K. Desai moved a resolution to the effect that the President had lost the confidence of the meeting by his autocratic and arbitrary behaviour. On this resolution being moved and seconded the president was seen discussing the matter with his friends. As he would not put the resolution to the vote of the meeting, as was his business to do, protests were hurled. Some attempts at compromise were likewise made but failed. Ultimately the president announced recess until 11 p.m. to permit of meals being taken. On the meeting reassembling at 11 p.m. as the President was absent, Mr. G. R. Desai of Bombay moved that Mr. Bhanabhai Khushalbhai do take the chair. This resolution was duly seconded but was promptly withdrawn as the President came on the scene while the resolution was being discussed. The President took the chair. He realised that a large nuumber of persons belonging to his party was absent, and would not, therefore, proceed with the work. After repeated requests he proceeded to the platform and commenced an introductory speech with a view to gain time until all members of his party arrived. It was pointed out to him that an introductory lecture after recess was out of place and was unconstitutional. It was then pointed out to him that the resolution for no confidence in him had still to be considered. The President started debating on this resolution instead of putting it straight to the meeting. Mr. G. R. Desai then stood up and said that the President was bound to put the resolution to the vote of the meeting and that he had no constitutional right to keep it back from the meeting. The President's party could not tolerate such constitutional interference and began howling and hissing and calling upon Mr. Desai to take his seat which he declined to do. The President, thereupon, procured one Mr. Kikubhai, a newly enrolled member to move a resolution of reproach on Mr. G. R. Desai and without putting it to the vote of the meeting declared it carried and announced that the vote of no confidence in him moved by Mr. B. K. Desai automatically fell through. This announcement was surprising and offended all the known canons of proceedings in meeting and was strongly resented by every one who could understand the elementary principles of conducting public meetings. The President's block resented this opposition on the part of the constitutionalists and having neither the ability nor the power to cite any constitutional precedents betook to violence and invoked assistance of lathis. Mr. B. K. Desai, Mr. G. R. Desai and Mr. Durlabhji Vakil of Bulsar who took a principal part in the debate or volleys with the President as regards this vote of nonconfidence were signalled out for thrashing. Mr. B. K. Desai and Durlabhji Vakil would have been seriously injured but for the intervention of friends who with pleasure and admirable sacrifice received on their own person the dastardly blows aimed at these two gentlemen. Mr. G. R. Desai was bodily removed by his friends on an attempt to assault him being made. Others received injuries, some minor, some serious. A large number of persons who had voted for Mr. Bhanabhai's resolution was thus compelled to leave the hall for safety of their persons. Police aid was requisitioned and the Public Prosecutor of Navsari and some Policemen entered the hall and quiet was restored. During this fight the President remained an indifferent witness to the scene.

While the President's followers were about to follow the hooligans tactics of beating their opponents and driving them away from the hall Mr. Balwantro R. Desai of Baroda moved that the registered office of the Samaj be trusferred from Bombay to Surat and his lecture, if it be called one, was delivered almost simultaneously with the fight. By the time the resolution came to be put to the vote of the meeting only 5 to 6 members of the block who had voted for Mr. Bhanabai's resolution were present, prominent among them being Mr. B. K. Desai (guarded by some three to four energetic youths from dastardly attacks on his person) and Chhotubhai Dajibhai, the Editor of the Anavil Hitechoo. Mr. B. K. Desai demanded Poll in the sense of a referendum to the whole constituency on the resolution. The President disallowed it and Mr. B. K. Desai left the meeting under protest and he was followed by the rest of the block who had voted for Mr. Bhanabhai. The persons who left the hall numbered 123 and these included some respectable members of the community who had voted even against Mr. Bhanabhai's resolution. These members held a separate meeting on the road and they resolved that the Trustees of the Samaj be requested not to recognise the meeting in the hall and not to part with the funds of the Samaj to any persons appointed office bearers in that meeting. Having thus cleared the hall of the opponents by their outrageous conduct and threats of personal violence and by actual violence towards some of them, the persons in the hall who numbered about 80 are alleged to have preceeded with the remaining work on the agenda which can only be described as illegal.

Whosoever be responsible for the fracas the fracas is a standing disgrace to the community and for years to come no respectable Anavil will care to attend any meeting of the caste or of any institution of the caste where Mr. Dayalji with his Khadi clad hooligan followers take a leading part.—Yours, etc.

RAIJI R. DESAI.
AMBALAL K. DESAI.

[The above is a poor attempt to disguise the tactics resorted to by a small but vocal minority with a view to prevent the President from proceeding with the work of the meeting as soon as it was realized by the minority that a large and influential majority was entrenched against them. The capital crime of the president, as admitted in the letter, was his "autocratic and arbitrary" ruling disallowing an adjournment motion after one adjournment motion had already been defeated. For this act of his, he was subjected, for over three hours, to a fire of systematic and contiuuous threats and abuses. A motion of no-confidence was brought against the President which ultimately resulted in a vote of censure being passed by the meeting against Mr. G. R. Desai who persisted in defying the president and declined to take his seat when requested to do so. The insinuation contained in the statement that "the President procured one Mr. Kikubhai to move a vote of censure against Mr. G. R. Desai" shows the extent to which the propaganda of vilification against Mr. Dayalji Nanubhai, President of the Anavil Samaj is being carried on. The voting figures on Mr. Bhanabhai's resolution given in the letter are entirely misleading. The use of lathis, thrashing of some members "restoration of order after the police aid was requisitioned" are but a few of the glaring misstatements in which the above report abounds. The letter omits to mention the fact that the President behaved with rare courage and remarkable patience even when confronted by a body of boisterous and uproarious individuals. The talk about thrashing and striking with lathis is mere moonshine. Not a single individual present at the meeting sustained the slightest injury. The provocation for the slight rush which lasted for a few minutes was offered by "the leader of the obstructionists" by his persistent defiance of the President's requests.

YOUR CORRESPONDENT.]

II.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Many instances can be found in our public life in which devoted workers engaged in the service of the society have been subjected to vile attacks from a section of people, whose only business is to create an atmosphere of hatred and jealousy against them. A more vulgar and cowardly attack has, however, never been heard of by us than the one which has been directed against Mr. Dayalji Nanubhai Desai, a devoted follower of Mahatmaji, and a patriot of lofty character, who has selflessly served the community for nearly twenty years. Propaganda of vilification and hatred is being carried on by certain individuals who want the public to believe that Mr. Dayalji resorted to *gunda-ism* at the annual general meeting of the Anavil Samaj held at Navsari on the 14th inst. Under these circumstances we have thought it our duty to place before the public a few facts concerning the meeting.

The members of the Samaj, who were present in the meeting were distinctly divided on the question of the head office of the Samaj, which was proposed to be changed from Bombay to Surat. Another equally important and exciting question was that of the Samaj Jubilee scheme which included the development of Anavil Vidyarthi Ashram of Surat. As regards the latter Mr. Dayalji, who was the president of the Samaj, was told by his opponents that if he gave an assurance that the Samaj funds would not be utilised for the Ashram, they would lay aside all their opposition and would allow him to conduct the meeting peacefully. Mr. Dayalji gave the required assurance publicly and with his characteristic generosity added that if his opponents wanted a resolution of that nature to be passed by the meeting he would make all efforts to see that the resolution was passed unanimously. But his opponents felt no scruples of conscience in going back upon their word and persisted in their obstructive tactics.

After a few preliminary remarks from the president the business of the meeting commenced with a motion for postponement proposed by Mr. Bhanabhai, Vakil of Bulsar. When this motion was rejected by the meeting, another motion for postponement in a different form was put forward by Mr. Balvantrai Keshavabhai, Advocate of Kharsad about which the president gave him to understand that the resolution that was rejected by the majority was brought in a different form. However, he would allow Mr. Balvantrao to move it after the proceedings of the meeting were allowed to go on peacefully atleast for about half an hour, and after he (Mr. Balvantrao) and his supporters, gave up the threatening attitude assumed by them to cow down the president.

At this several of Mr. Gunvantrai's supporters stood up and shouted at the president, abusing him in filthy language, and adding to the already adopted noisy tactics. During this turmoil Mr. Balvantrao, advocate, proposed a vote of no-confidence in the president, but as the turmoil had not ceased and as it was nearly half past nine in the night the president adjourned the meeting for an hour and a half so that members may have their supper. Exactly at eleven the work was resumed and Mr. Dayalji began to explain his position, whereupon Mr. Gunvantrai Ranchhodji of Kharsad interrupted him and when the president asked him to take the seat, he refused to obey the chair and began delivering a speech. A large majority of members became quite furious at this deliberate insult of the president and Mr. Kikubhai proposed a vote of censure upon Mr. Gunvantrai. The vote of censure was passed by the meeting with a large majority. After this on being asked by the president, Mr. Balvantrai, Vakil of Baroda placed before the meeting his proposal for the change of head office from Bombay to Surat. At this stage a venerable old gentleman was assaulted with an umbrella by someone from among the obstructionists. The young people from the other side, who had received in the evening information that Mr. Dayalji was to be assailed that night, rushed to the rescue of the gentleman and the obstructionists, in order to make a show that they were being driven out by force, made an appearance of escape and left the hall. Mr. Balvantrai Advocate, Chhotubhai Dajibhai and three or four others of their Party however resumed their seats and the meeting was then conducted in perfect order and peace. The resolution for the change of head office from Bombay to Surat was passed and the office bearers for the new year were elected. After a vote of thanks to the president the meeting dispersed at about three in the morning.

From these facts the public will know who created rowdyism and gundaism. The fact that there was a large majority supporting Mr. Dayalji and also the resolution for the change of the head office, is admitted even by the other side and this alone is quite sufficient to show that these supporters were naturally anxious to see that the proceedings of the meeting should go on peacefully. They had no reason to suppose that their proposal was in the danger of being rejected by the presence of the obstructionists as the latter were admittedly in a minority, and that therefore there was no necessity to drive the latter out by force. There is neither reason, nor comonsense in foisting such a charge on the majority. Moreover, the fact that the charge has been laid against Mr. Dayalji, who was and is still non-violent through and through, exposes only the ridiculous perversity of his opponents. We hope the public will recognise the absurdity of the propaganda that is being carried on against the President of the Samaj.—Yours, etc.

BALVANTRAI R. DESAI,
President, Anavil Samaj.
K. G. NAIK,
President, Anavil Conference.
NATHUBHAI GULABBHAI.
President, Anavil Mandal.
KHANDUBHAI N. DESAI.
Treasurer, Anavil Samaj.
MANUBHAI G. MEHTA,
Life, Member, Anavil Samaj.

[It will be seen from the above that the report of the Anavil Samaj meeting we published in our issue of the the 16th June was a fair and accurate version of what had taken place at Navsari. The correspondence on the subject is now closed. Editor, "B.C."]

OUR CURRENCY PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 6.)

that the prices of these articles were as much as 131 or 139 per cent. over pre-war. Similarly when cereals or Pulses are given as 114 or 112 it means that they are only 14 per cent. or 12 per cent. over pre-war. Again when Jute is given as 73 it means that it was 27 per cent. under pre-war.

The next thing that should draw attention is that the advance in Cotton, Tea or Sugar is ten times as great as in Cereals or Pulses, and three times as great as in seeds. Government claim that by their policy they had succeeded in keeping prices down. How is it then that they have failed so miserably in the case of these three articles of ordinary consumption. The reply is simple. All these three articles depend not on the internal demand, but on the prices these articles can command in foreign markets, and Government is absolutely helpless to prevent a rise when demand in foreign markets forces up the prices of these articles.

The next thing that we notice is the very low prices that the cultivator gets for most other products. We have

Cereals	...	...	...	114
Pulses	...	...	...	112
Oil seeds	...	...	...	134
Jute	...	...	...	73
Hides and skins	...	...	...	123

All these are things on which the income and *consequently the wages of the cultivator depend, and if he is to have fair wages, all these articles ought to have stood in August* 1923 *at or near the general average, viz.*, 171. But as will be seen, he gets far lower prices.

It might be argued that we should not pick out only the lowest but consider Tea, Sugar, Cotton, etc. If we allow for these, the cultivator's income would be much higher, at least much nearer the average. But the question is, can we allow Tea, Sugar or Cotton to improve the average. I don't think we can. Sugar is an article of import, and the very high prices realized for it do not help our cultivator. Jagree (or crude Indian Sugar) moves independently of foreign refined Sugar, which latter is mainly used by the urban populations, and in any case it is a very small part of the total cropped area of India.

Tea we must rule out entirely. Its area is very small and even on such area, it is the capitalist companies that keep all the profits and the tea garden coolies are so miserably paid that frequently they rebel against their conditions of life and want to go back and many actually do trudge back hundreds of miles to their native villages.

Cotton as Export Trade.

Cotton is the one article that has some importance but this importance is unduly exaggerated in our eyes by the important place it takes in our Export trade, but even cotton occupies a very small place in the total cropped area of India. To give a clear idea of this, I shall give some figures from the Agricultural Statistics of India for 1921-22 Vol. I, which is the latest available to me. From Table No. 1 we find that the total area sown was

256.24 million acres

Of these

204.79	were	foodgrains
14.20	,,	sugar
2.19	,,	Jute and other fibre
221.18		
8.20	were	other food crops
2.52	,,	sugar
8.61	,,	Fodder crops
11.67	,,	cotton
1.05	,,	Tobacco
3.01	,,	various small items
256.24		

It will now be seen that Foodgrains, Oil-seeds and Jute account for 221.18 million acres out of a total of 256.24. As it is in these groups that the price Index-Number is far below the average, it will be at once seen that the agricultural population receives very poor prices for the bulk of its production. As the Indexes for Foodgrains, Oil-seeds and Jute are 112 to 114—134—and 73 it will be seen—when the acreage of each group is considered—that the average return cannot be more than 115 if even that.

(to be continued).

MORE TOLLS ABOLISHED.

In pursuance of their policy of gradual abolition of tolls Government have directed that tolls should be abolished with effect from 1st April, 1925 on the following Provincial roads:— Ankleshwar-Hansot-Sahol road, Nadiad to Matar road, Ahmedabad-Barwala road, Dharamtar-Mahableshwar road, Kurduwadi-Barsi road, Khandesh Nizam Frontier road, Hathkhamba-Poladpur road, Bhatkal-Mysore Frontier road.

C.
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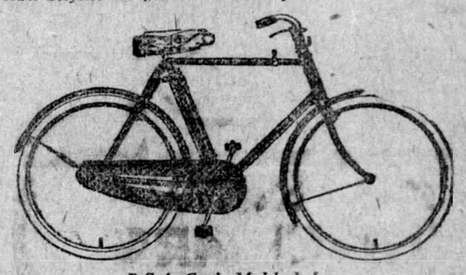

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PAUCITY OF MUSLIMS IN GOVT. SERVICE.

CANDIDATES TO REGISTER NAMES.

The Hon. Secretary of the Mahomedan Educational Society of Bombay writes:—

The Mahomedans have always been complaining of the paucity of Muslims in Government service, and in reply to representations Government have been giving the stereo-typed reply that Muslims with proper qualifications are not available. It is true that the Muslim community is very backward in education, but it is not fair to say that qualified persons are not to be found in the community for filling up vacant posts. The fact is that Muslims requiring service do not come to know of the existance of vacancies in proper time and their applications if at all made are always too late.

During his tour in Gujarat in September last, the Hon. Mr. Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi in reply to representations made by various Muslim deputations suggested that Associations in different cities of the Presidency with a central institution at Headquarters be organised for receiving applications and forwarding them to Government Departments. Mr. Dehlavi promised his full sympathy and support. In fact similar suggestion was made to the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah, some years ago, but unfortunately no action was taken. Mr.. Dehlavi's suggestion would distribute work and result in satisfaction both to the Muslim public and to Government in as much as deserving Muslims would be appointed and Government's sympathy proved.

Six months have elapsed and no action has yet been taken. The Mahomedan Educational Society of Bombay has now decided to take upon itself this useful work in the interest of the community of the Presidency as one of the activities of the Society and is prepared to receive applications from educated Muslims of this Presidency wanting service. The Society will keep a register of all applications received and submit suitable names to the various departments of Government from time to time. It is, however, desired to limit this work to a certain extent for the present and applications from those who may have at least passed the School Leaving Certificate Examination or the Matriculation Examination will be registered.

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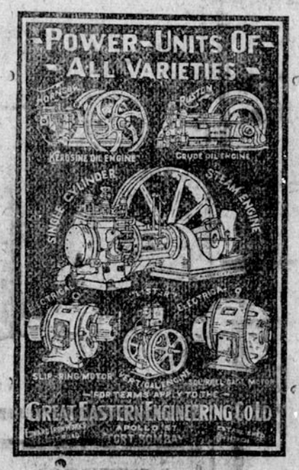

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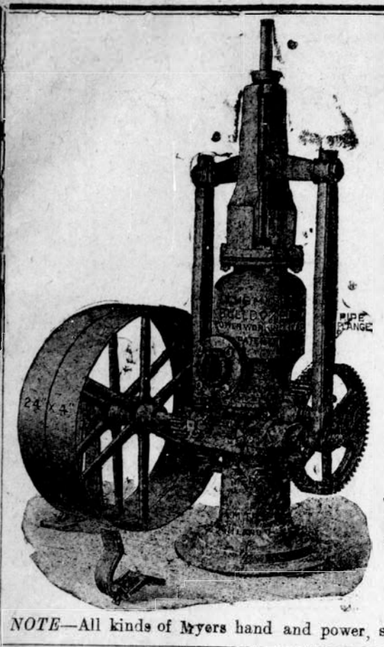

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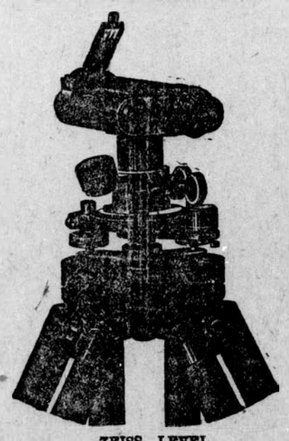

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